



September 1996

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# South Australian Economic Indicators

# ABS PUBLICATIONS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Cat. No.	Publication	Latest issue	Date of issue
<b>GENERAL</b>			
1202.4	Information Paper : Guidelines for the Development of Community Surveys <i>irr</i>		14 Nov. 1985
1301.4	South Australian Year Book <i>a</i> (\$30.00)	1996	30 Nov. 1995
1302.4	Pocket Year Book of South Australia <i>a</i> (\$8.50)	1995	1 May 1995
1304.4	Local Government Area Statistics <i>irr</i> (\$20.00)	1993	30 July 1993
1306.4	South Australia at a Glance <i>a</i>	1996	1 May 1996
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5503.4	State and Local Authorities Finance <i>a</i> (\$13.30)	1991-92	2 July 1993
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6201.4	Labour Force <i>q</i> (\$16.50)	May 1994	14 July 1994
6204.4	Womens Work <i>irr</i> (\$3.00)	July 1992	23 July 1992
6215.4	Women's Employment Patterns, Adelaide Statistical Division <i>irr</i> (\$10.00)	Nov. 1992	17 Feb. 1993
<b>RURAL</b>			
7111.4	Principal Agricultural Commodities, Preliminary <i>a</i> (\$11.00)	1993-94	12 Aug. 1994
7113.4	Agriculture <i>a</i> (\$16.50)	1994-95	15 July 1996
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>			
8221.4	Manufacturing Industry <i>a</i> (\$19.50)	1992-93	26 July 1996
<b>INTERNAL TRADE</b>			
8623.4	Retailing in South Australia <i>irr</i> (\$15.00)	1991-92	21 Jan. 1994
8635.4	Tourist Accommodation <i>q</i> (\$15.00)	Mar. qtr 1996	14 June 1996
<b>BUILDING</b>			
8710.4	Housing and Locational Preferences, Adelaide Statistical Division <i>irr</i> (\$10.00)	1991	23 Aug. 1991
8731.4	Building Approvals <i>m</i> (\$13.50)	June 1996	30 July 1996
8741.4	Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities <i>m</i> (\$13.00)	May 1996	13 Aug. 1996
8752.4	Building Activity <i>q</i> (\$13.50)	Mar. qtr 1996	17 July 1996
<b>TRANSPORT</b>			
9203.4	Drivers and Passengers : Travel to Work, Adelaide Statistical Division <i>irr</i> (\$10.00)	Oct. 1993	14 Dec. 1993

# **SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

**September 1996**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## PREFACE

*South Australian Economic Indicators* is a monthly publication which contains the latest available data at the time of preparation for a range of statistical series that have been identified as indicators of economic activity in this State. In a number of cases the figures presented are preliminary and subject to revision in subsequent issues.

Written and graphic commentary have been included for many of the selected series and analysis has been augmented with the calculation of the percentage change from the previous reference period together with the presentation of comparative Australian data.

Time series information has been included to provide a historical perspective on many of the selected indicators. Future issues may be expanded to include further historical data in response to expressed user needs. This product is under continuous review and any suggestions for enhancement will be welcomed.

More detailed information on each series, including explanatory and technical notes, can be obtained from other Australian Bureau of Statistics publications or alternative data sources. To assist those seeking further information a source publication for each of the series has been documented in the statistical summary.

This issue includes a special article entitled *Seasonal and Trading Day Influences on Retail Turnover*. Future issues will contain further articles on statistical topics which concentrate on longer term trends or other issues pertinent to the South Australian economy.

If you have any inquiries concerning this publication please contact the editor, John Callinan, telephone (08) 8237 7307. All requests for statistical information should be directed to the ABS Information Service, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide SA 5001, telephone (08) 8237 7100.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Adelaide  
August 1996



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# REVIEW

## Overview

- In June 1996 the total value of merchandise exports was \$333.2 million, a 16.0% decrease on May.
- Total merchandise exports for 1995-96 were \$4,480.6 million an increase of 17.0% on the previous year due mainly to an increase in the value of exports from the agriculture sector.
- Exports to China increased by 64.6% in 1995-96 to \$292.3 million.
- The trend estimate of retail turnover continues to increase with a rise of 0.8% in June 1996.
- The trend estimate for new motor vehicle registrations in June 1996 decreased 0.6%.
- The trend estimate for private sector house approvals has remained flat over the last few months.
- The value of non-residential building approved was \$26.9 million in June 1996, a return to normal levels after the previous record May figure which can be attributed to one large building project.
- The indexes for House Building Materials and Non-house Building Materials showed no movement in June 1996.
- The trend estimate of employed persons has been increasing since January 1996 with the July 1996 estimate 1.1% higher than the level of 12 months ago.
- The trend unemployment rate has decreased from 9.8% in July 1995 to 9.2% in July 1996.
- There were 10,600 working days lost through industrial disputes during May 1996, this represented 36.1% of the days lost in the past 12 months.
- Average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adult employees in South Australia was \$633.80 in May 1996 an increase of 1.2% on February 1996.
- The June trend estimate for the value of owner-occupied housing commitments decreased 3.4% to \$229.8 million.

## State Accounts

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**NOTE:** Deficiencies in the data sources used to estimate gross operating surplus for recent quarters may at times lead to the current price estimates of gross state product GSP(I) being under or over stated for particular States. Consequently, the measured growth rate for constant price GSP(I) for those States will also be affected.

The constant price series for gross state product (GSP) have been labelled as 'experimental'. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, movements that can not be fully explained may be introduced into the constant price GSP(I) series through the use of this proxy deflator.

### Trend Estimates (Current Prices)

Gross state product (GSP) grew 1.5% in the March quarter compared with the national average of 1.6%. This is the third consecutive quarter in which the rise in GSP has closely followed the national average.

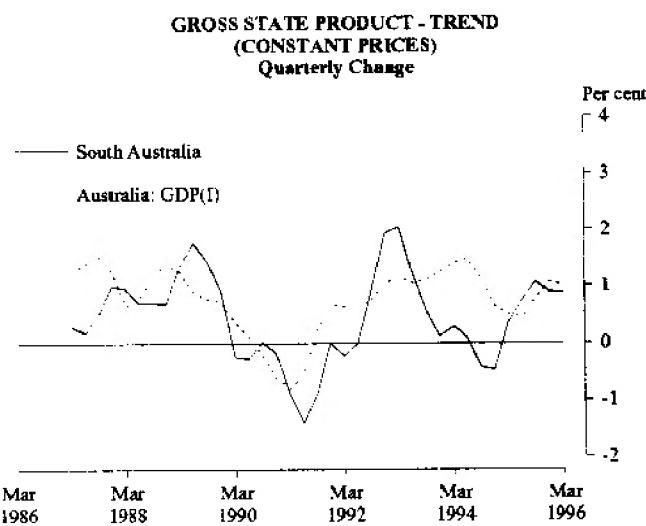
Wages, salaries and supplements grew 1.5% in the March quarter (1.6% nationally). Growth has been below the national rate since the December quarter 1993.

Gross operating surplus (GOS) grew by 1.5% in the March quarter, the highest growth rate of any State. Growth in GOS has been above the national rate for the past 3 quarters.

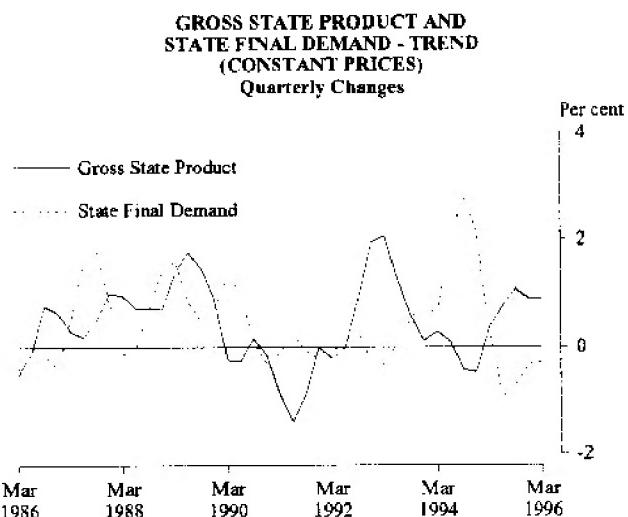
Growth in indirect taxes less subsidies has been significantly below the national rate for the past 2 quarters, with the March quarter increasing by 1.6% compared with the national rate of 2.8%.

### Trend Estimates (Constant Prices)

The experimental GSP at constant prices grew 0.9% in the March quarter, and is 3.7% above the March quarter 1995.



For the fourth consecutive quarter, GSP has grown at a faster rate than State final demand.



South Australia was the only State to show a decline (-0.3%) in final demand in the March quarter, the fourth consecutive quarter of negative growth. State final demand is now 2.3% below the March quarter 1995.

Private final consumption expenditure decreased by 0.1% in the March quarter, considerably below the strong growth of 1.7% recorded in the March quarter 1995. South Australia was the only State to record a decline in private final consumption expenditure.

Private gross fixed capital expenditure decreased by 0.8% in the March quarter. The decline in expenditure on dwellings more than offset increases in expenditure on equipment and non-dwelling construction.

Public final demand declined 0.5% in the March quarter due mainly to government final consumption expenditure which fell for the third consecutive quarter.

## International Accounts

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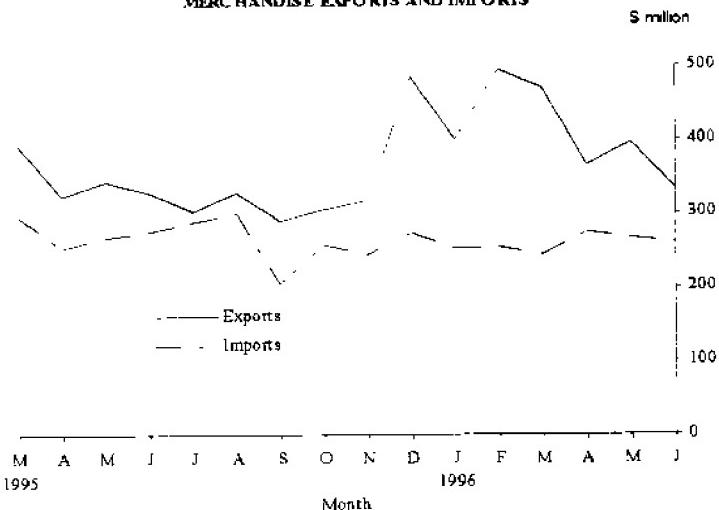
### Exports

In June 1996 the total value of merchandise exports was \$333.2 million, a 16.0% decrease on May 1996 but still 1.7% more than June 1995.

For 1995-96 merchandise exports were \$4,480.6 million, a 17.0% increase on the previous year. Cereal and cereal preparations recorded the largest increase \$451.8 million or 173.1%. Other commodity groups that showed increases were wine, up 26.0%, machinery, up 18.0% and metal manufactures, up 6.0%. Exports of road vehicles, parts and accessories and petroleum and petroleum products and wool and sheepskins decreased by 23.6%, 22.7% and 21.0% respectively.

One of the major regions for exports is the Middle East, with exports to this region increasing by 184.4% on 1994-95. Exports to China increased by 64.3% in 1995-96 to \$292.3 million. Japan remained our biggest buyer of goods with purchases worth \$674.4 million in 1995-96.

## MERCCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

**Imports**

The value of merchandise imports for June 1996 was \$260.9 million, a decrease of 2.0% on the previous month and a decrease of 2.5% on May 1995. During 1995-96, \$3,113.8 million worth of merchandise were reported as being released from Customs control in South Australia, an increase of 0.5% on 1994-95.

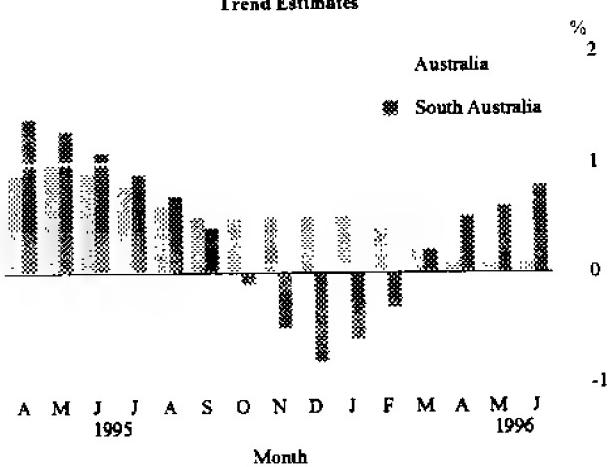
**Consumption and Investment****Retail Turnover**

The trend estimate of retail turnover in South Australia has shown growth in recent months with June 1996 showing a 0.8% increase in the rate from the previous month. Growth in the Australian trend series has slowed in recent months to 0.1%.

Over the past three months the trend estimate for South Australia has increased by \$14.9 million. Of this amount, \$13.2 million was attributable to the food retailing group and \$9.2 million to the hospitality and services group. These increases were partly offset by a \$4.6 million decrease in the clothing and soft good group.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of retail turnover in June 1996 increased 0.1%. In original terms, South Australian retail turnover was \$726.6 million, an increase of 1.3% on June 1995.

RTEAIL TURNOVER  
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH  
Trend Estimates

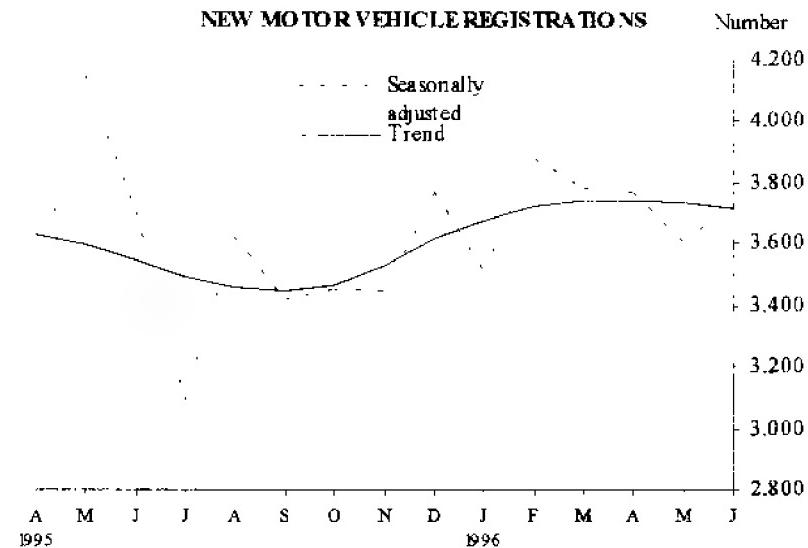


**New Motor Vehicle Registrations**

The South Australian trend estimate for new motor vehicle registrations in June 1996 decreased 0.6%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for June increased by 3.7% from May and by 0.9% from June 1995.

In original terms there were 3,932 new motor vehicles registered in June, an increase of 3.7% from May but a decrease of 6.0% on June 1995. For new passenger vehicles, the leading makes registered in June were Holden (711 vehicles), Ford (631), Toyota (477), Mitsubishi (356) and Hyundai (219).

In the 12 months to June 1996 there were 42,895 new motor vehicle registered, 0.8% increase on the previous year.

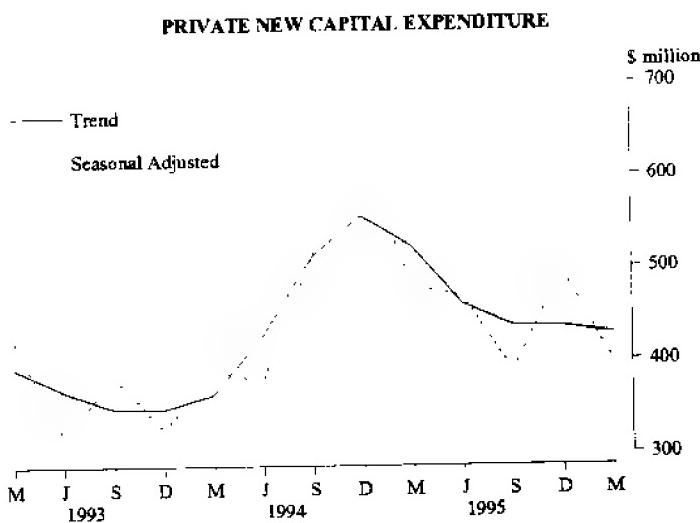
**Tourist Accommodation**

When the March quarter 1996 is compared with the March quarter 1995, caravan parks capacity increased by 0.2% from 24,351 to 24,388 powered and unpowered sites, on-site vans and cabins. The number of site nights occupied decreased by 0.8% from 669,770 to 664,554 and the site occupancy rate fell from 30.6% to 30.0%. Accommodation takings fell by 0.8%, from \$8.6 million to \$8.5 million, with the average takings per site night occupied remaining static at \$12.80.

Bedspace available in visitor hostels increased by 9.6% with demand relatively unchanged, resulting in a decrease of 3.2% in the bed occupancy rate. Accommodation takings increased 14.1%, from \$688,000 to \$785,000.

**Private New Capital Expenditure**

The trend estimate (in current prices) for private new capital expenditure in South Australia for the March quarter 1996 was \$429 million. The decrease of 1.6% from the previous quarter is a continuation of trend decline which commenced in March quarter 1995. The Australian figure rose by 1.9%. The South Australian total for the quarter now represents 4.6% of the Australian figure.



Private new capital expenditure in original terms for the March quarter 1996 was \$375 million, a decrease of 30.0% from the December quarter 1995. Buildings and structures accounted for \$72 million, and equipment, plant and machinery \$304 million. Expenditure for the 12 months to March 1996 fell by 12.2% with the Australian figure rising by 9.4%.

## Production

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### Dwelling Approvals

The trend estimate for private sector house approvals has remained flat over the last few months.

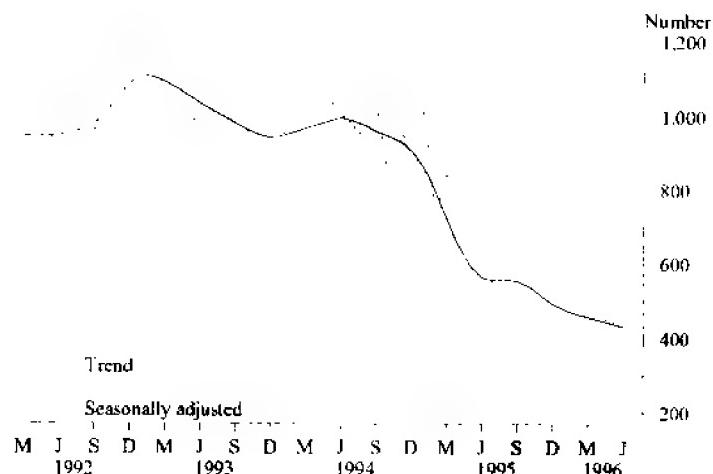
The trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved in South Australia resumed its downward movement for June falling 1.1%.

The number of dwelling units approved in June 1996, in original terms was 436, a 13.7% decrease on the previous month.

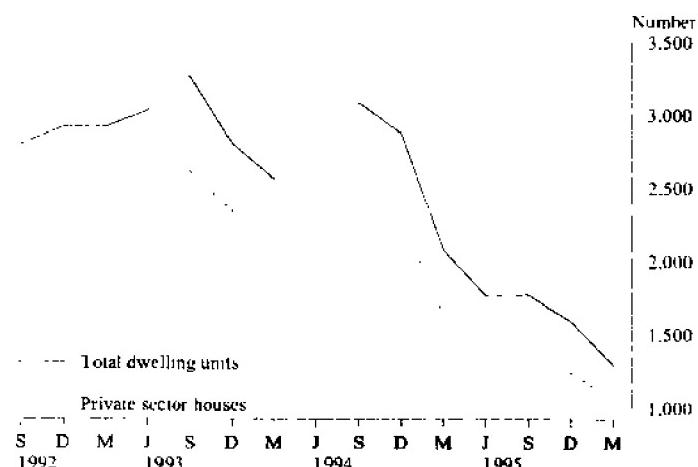
In original terms, South Australia accounted for 4.5% of the total dwelling units approved in Australia for June 1996.

The Australian trend estimate for the total number of dwelling units approved in June was 0.3% lower than for May, and 11.2% lower than the previous years estimate.

The total number of dwelling units approved in Australia for June 1996 fell to 9,666, down 20.8% from the June 1995 figure of 12,206.

**DWELLING UNITS APPROVED****Dwelling Commencements**

In South Australia the number of new dwelling units commenced continued to fall during the March quarter 1996 to 1,284, a decrease of 17.6% on the previous quarter. This compares with a fall of 6.8% nationally. When compared with the March quarter 1995 there was a decrease of 37.8% for South Australia and 20.8% nationally. Expressed as a proportion of the national total, the number of commencements in South Australia was 4.6% compared with 5.2% last quarter and 5.8% for the March quarter 1995.

**NEW DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED****Value of Non-residential Building Approvals**

The value of non-residential building approved for South Australia in June was \$26.9 million. Although the June value is a substantial fall from the May value, this is a return to a more comparable figure with earlier months. (The previous months high was attributed to one particular large building project.)

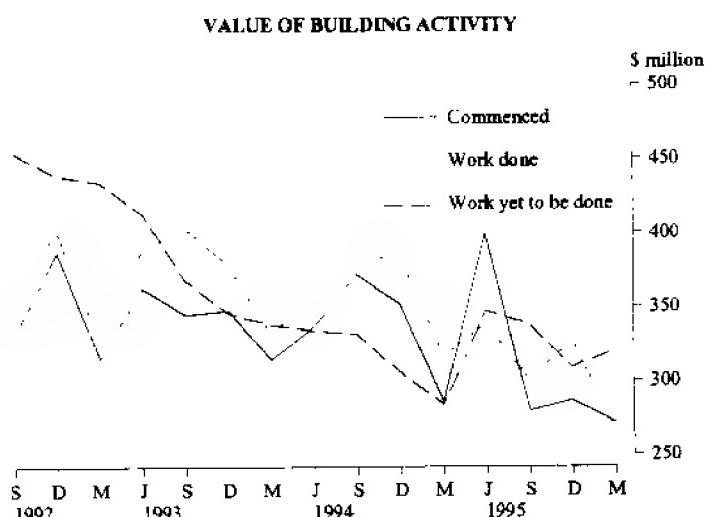
In June 1996, South Australia contributed 3.2% towards the total value of Australian non-residential building approvals of \$849.7 million.

### *Value of Total Building Activity*

The total value of building work commenced in South Australia during the March quarter 1996 fell 5.4% from the previous quarter to \$271.9 million. Compared with the March quarter 1995, South Australia had a 5.1% decrease in building commencements while the corresponding national movement was a 11.3% decrease. The South Australian share of the national total of building commencements was 4.5% for the March quarter.

The total value of building work done during the March quarter 1996 fell by 18.8% to \$266.1 million with a similar decrease (18.3%) nationally. Compared with the March quarter 1995, South Australia had a 16.2% decrease in the value of total building work done while the corresponding national movement was a 8.8% decrease.

The total value of building work yet to be done in South Australia rose by 3.8% for the March quarter 1996. The corresponding national figure rose by 5.7% to \$8,793.4 million. Expressed as a proportion of the national total, the total value of building work yet to be done in South Australia was 3.6% for the March quarter.



### *Value of Engineering Construction*

In the March quarter 1996 the value of engineering construction work done in South Australia increased by 17.9% to \$198.8 million compared with a decrease of 8.6% nationally. South Australia had a 5.8% share of the national total of \$3,446.2 million. The value of work commenced during the quarter more than doubled to \$307.8 million for South Australia with the national figure increasing by 50.1%. The State's proportion of national commencements was 6.8%.

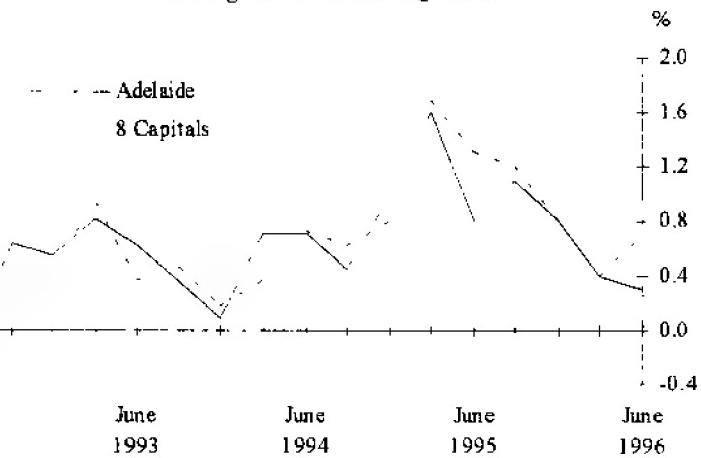
## **Prices**

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### *Consumer Price Index*

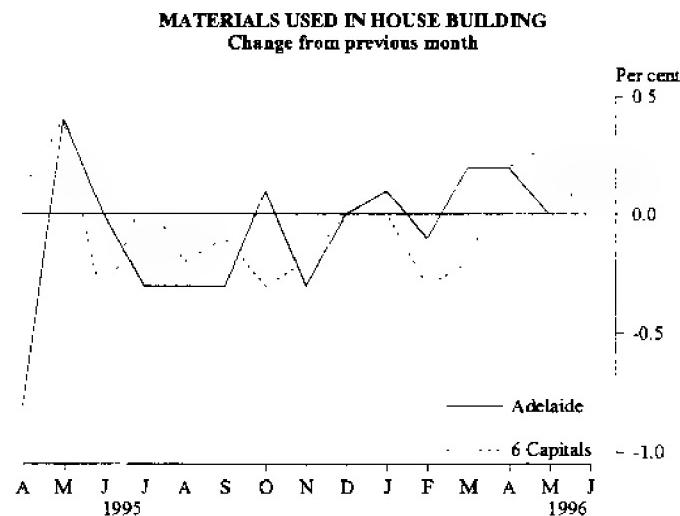
For the June quarter 1996 the Consumer Price Index (all groups) increased 0.3% for Adelaide compared with an increase of 0.7% for the 8 capital cities. The annual increase was 2.7% for Adelaide and 3.1% for the 8 capital cities.

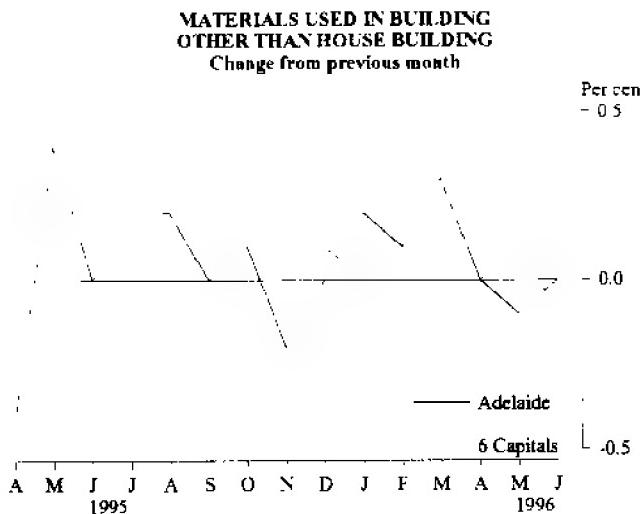
**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**  
**Change from Previous Quarter**

***House Building Materials***

The Price Index of Materials Used in House Building showed no movement in Adelaide for the month of June 1996. The weighted average for the 6 State capitals fell by 0.1% for the month of June.

For the 12 months to June 1996, the Index fell by 0.6% for Adelaide, compared with a fall of 0.7% for the weighted average of the 6 State capitals.





### House Prices

The price index of established houses and project homes in Adelaide increased 0.2% and 0.4% respectively during the March quarter 1996. Nationally, over the same period prices for established houses decreased by 0.2% and project homes increased by 0.1%.

In Adelaide in the year to March quarter 1996, the price index for established houses decreased by 3.5% and project homes by 1.1%. Nationally, for the twelve month period, established house prices recorded a 0.9% decrease while project homes rose by 1.4%.

## Labour Force and Demography

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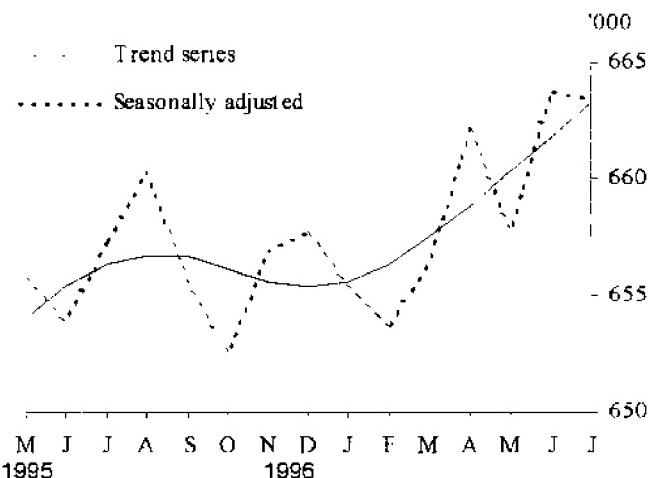
### Population

At 31 December 1995 the estimated resident population of South Australia was 1,475,860. This was an increase of 0.08% (1,186) persons from the September quarter, which was below the national increase of 0.3%. The continuing low growth rate for South Australia is attributable to a net outflow in interstate migration of 1,512 persons which was offset by a net inflow of overseas migration of 946 persons and a natural increase of 1,752.

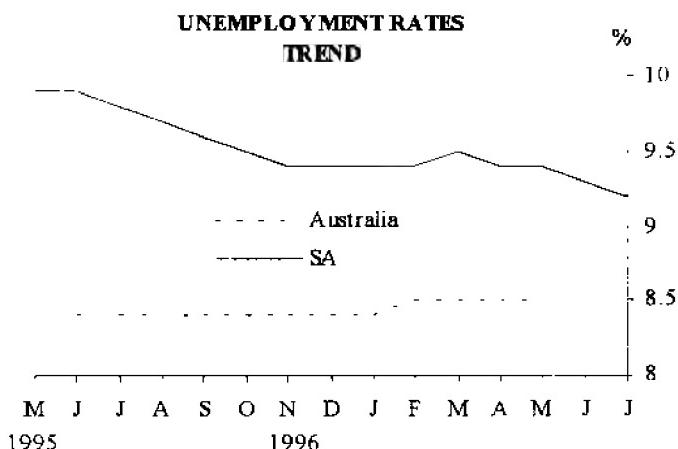
### Employment

The trend estimate of employed persons in South Australia has been increasing since January 1996. The July 1996 estimate (663,200) is 1.1% higher than the level of 12 months ago.

In July 1996, the trend estimate of employed persons in Australia was 8,330,600. This was 0.9% higher than the level for July 1995. Over the past year, full-time and part-time employment have increased by 0.5% and 2.0% respectively.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS****Unemployment**

The trend unemployment rate for South Australia has decreased from 9.8% in July 1995 to 9.2% in July 1996. Over the same period, the trend unemployment rate for males has decreased from 10.9% to 9.8%, while the rate for females has decreased from 8.5% to 8.4%.



In the six months to July 1996, the trend estimate of the unemployment rate in Australia has remained flat at 8.5%.

**Overtime**

The proportion of employees who worked overtime in South Australia in May 1996 was 16.1%. This was slightly lower than the May 1995 level of 16.7%.

An average of 6.6 overtime hours per week were worked by employees receiving overtime in South Australia in May 1996. This was lower than the corresponding national level of 7.3 hours.

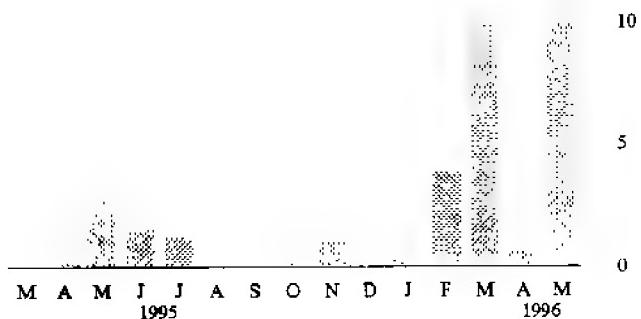
**Industrial Disputes**

There were 10,600 working days lost through industrial disputes in South Australia during May 1996. This comprised 6.5% of the national total (164,000 working days lost).

In the 12 months to May 1996, 29,400 working days had been lost due to industrial disputes in South Australia, with 21,200 working days occurring in the last 3 months.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**  
Working Days Lost

000  
15

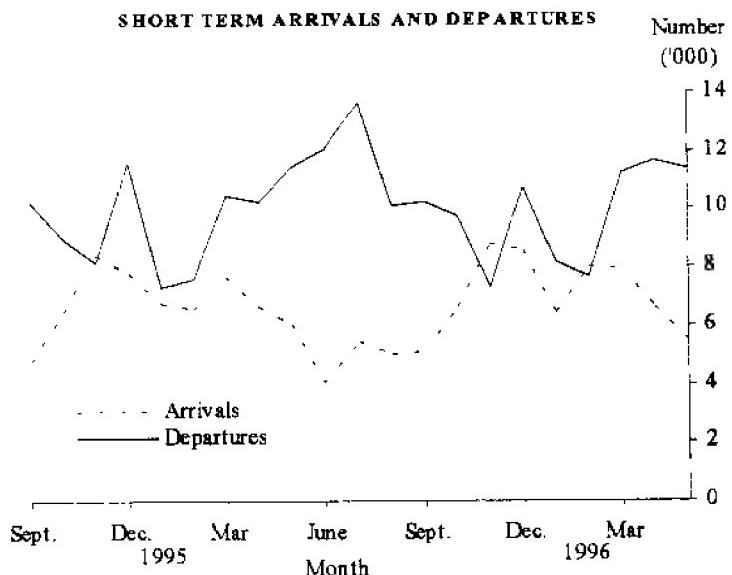


**Short term Overseas Visitor Arrivals**

Arrivals of short term visitors to South Australia fell by 17.0% to 5,500 for the month of May 1996, and were 9.3% fewer than the number which arrived in May 1995. The Australian figures showed there were 5.9% fewer visitors in May 1996 compared with May 1995.

**Short term Resident Departures**

There was an decrease of 2.1% in the number of short term departures of South Australian residents in May 1996 when compared with April 1996 and a 0.8% fall on May 1995. The Australian figure showed an increase of 7.0% since May 1995.



## Incomes

### *Average Weekly Earnings*

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adult employees in South Australia increased from \$625.40 in February 1996 to \$634.00 in May 1996. Male full-time ordinary time earnings rose from \$658.90 in February 1996 to \$671.70 in May 1996. Over the same period, the change for females was less pronounced, increasing from \$554.90 to \$555.20.

Between February 1996 and May 1996, the trend estimate of average weekly total earnings of all employees in South Australia increased from \$522.40 to \$531.50.

Since it is an average of earnings across all employees, changes in average weekly earnings may occur through changes in employment as well as changes in pay levels.

### *Award Rates of Pay*

**Over the 12 months to June 1996, the weekly award rates of pay index for full-time employees in South Australia increased by 1.3%.**

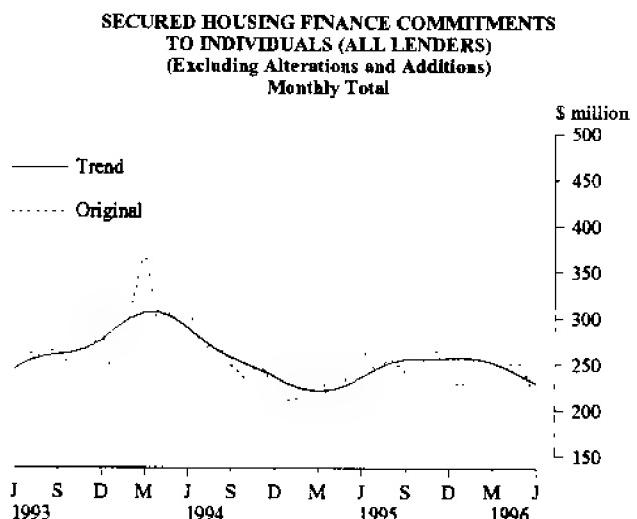
For full-time adult male employees, the largest annual movement of the index occurred in the electricity, gas and water supply industry division, with an increase of 3.4%.

For full-time adult female employees, the largest annual movement of the index occurred in the public administration and defence industry division, with an increase of 2.3%.

## **Financial Markets**

*Housing Finance*

The June trend estimate for the value of owner-occupied housing commitments was \$229.8 million, down 3.4% compared with May 1996 and 2.5% lower than June 1995. This compares with the national decrease of 1.5% for the month, and a 4.3% increase for the year.



This is the first month since September 1995 that total housing finance commitments (original figures including alterations and additions) have been below the corresponding month of the previous year. The main contributor to the fall was commitments for purchase of established dwellings which decreased by \$29.4 million (17.5%) to \$138.3 million. Significant falls were also recorded for newly erected dwellings (down 39.3%) and refinancing (down 13.3%).

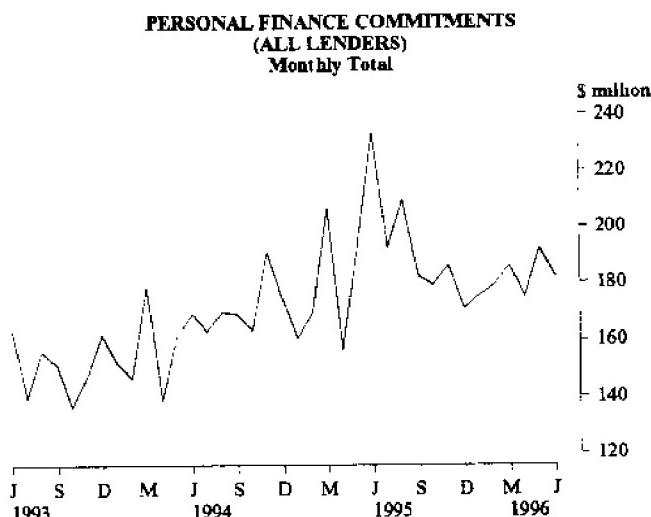
Finance commitments for construction of dwellings increased marginally for the second consecutive month (up 2.2% in June to \$27.0 million) but was 13.5% below June 1995. Alterations and additions increased by 37.9% to \$26.1 million, which represented 10.9% of total housing commitments compared with the national proportion of 7.8%.

Personal Finance

During the month total personal finance commitments decreased 5.4% to \$182.0 million, 22.1% lower than June 1995. The national decreases were 6.4% and 8.7% respectively.

Fixed loan commitments decreased 8.3% to \$117.3 million, 10.2% below June 1995. Commitments for new motor cars and station wagons increased 3.9% during the month while used passenger vehicles decreased 6.7%. Both categories were significantly below the previous June. Refinancing, the second biggest category, decreased 21.2% falling from the very high level of the previous four months.

Revolving credit facilities increased 0.3% to \$64.7 million during the month, 37.1% below the record figure in June 1995. Secured commitments under revolving credit facilities decreased 2.4% to \$20.5 million, 31.6% below the previous June. Unsecured increased 1.7% to \$44.2 million, 39.4% below June 1995.



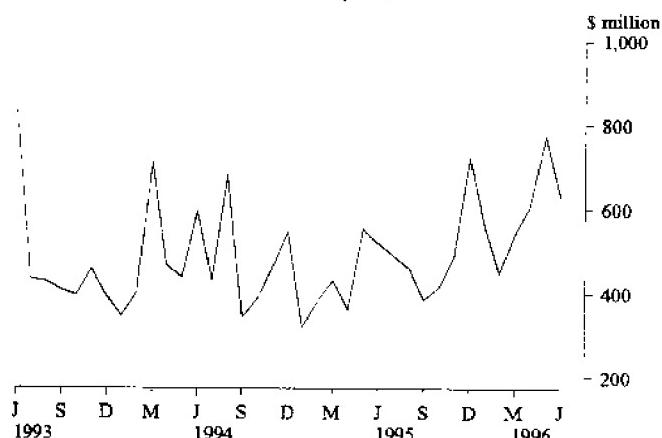
Commercial Finance

Total commitments decreased by 18.9% to \$627.7 million in June. For the past 10 months commercial finance commitments have been significantly above the corresponding months of the previous year. Nationally total commercial commitments increased by 13.1% during the month and 20.9% over the year.

The main decrease was in revolving credit facilities for public administration down by \$176.0 million from the exceptionally high figure in May. All the other categories had large falls except construction, community services and retail trade. Total revolving credit facilities dropped by 59.3% for the month and although 6.6% above June 1995 was 2.7% of the Australian total.

Commitments under fixed loan facilities increased 36.3% to \$445.8 million during June, 28.5% above June 1995. The main increase was for recreation, personal and other services (up \$71.6 million). Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting dropped by 9.0% from the record May figure. Manufacturing, construction and wholesale trade also had significant falls.

**COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS  
(SOUTH AUSTRALIA)**  
Monthly Total



#### Lease Finance

All categories of trucks, trailers, buses, coaches and other transport equipment had significant increases with commitments for new heavy trucks at \$2.1 million, the highest since August 1994. The other major increases were for agricultural machinery and equipment, and manufacturing equipment both more than double the previous month. Commitments for construction and earthmoving equipment decreased 69.0% after the high May figure.

## Forward Outlook

### Composite Leading Indicator

The Composite Leading Indicator (CLI) is a single time series produced by aggregating eight individual economic indicators, and has been developed by the ABS as an experimental series to supplement existing forms of economic analysis and modelling.

The CLI summarises the early signals contained in a selection of economic indicators and is designed to assist the detection of turning points between successive expansions and slow downs of economic activity as measured by constant price GDP(A). It does not attempt to forecast the level of economic activity.

In the March quarter 1996 :

- the experimental CLI rose 0.22%, following a 0.07% rise in the December quarter 1995.
- The CLI is now showing a trough at the September quarter 1995.

The quarterly data are released in more detail in the *Australian Economic Indicators* (1350.0). The CLI was the topic of the Focus article in the September 1993 edition of *South Australian Economic Indicators* (1307.4).

**Australian Business Expectations** Surveys of business expectations have been available to decision makers for a number of years from several sources. These surveys provided *qualitative* indicators in the form of the net proportion of businesses expecting a rise or fall in future business conditions. Since the December quarter 1993, the ABS has been compiling a *quantitative* indicator of business expectations in the form of an expected weighted aggregate change in a range of economic variables. These data are available on a quarterly basis in *Australian Business Expectations* (5250.0).

### AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALIA SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES EXPECTED PERCENTAGE AGGREGATE CHANGE

Reference Period	Short term		Medium term	
	Expected aggregate change between		Expected aggregate change between	
	March 1996 and June 1996	%	March 1996 and Sep. 1996	%
South Australia	1.5	0.3	3.6	2.3
Australia	2.3	1.6	4.1	3.6

#### *Short term*

Businesses in South Australia expect a rise of 0.3% sales of goods and services in the September quarter 1996 compared with the June quarter while the national expectation was a 1.6% increase.

#### *Medium term*

Businesses in South Australia expect sales of goods and services in the June quarter 1997 to be 2.3% above June quarter 1996. Australia wide the expectation was for 3.6% growth.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Indicator		Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA			SA as a % of Australia	Source index		
			% change from Same period		% change from Previous period		Same period					
			No.	Previous period	No.	Previous period	No.	previous year				
<b>State Accounts</b>												
Gross domestic product (I)												
Current prices	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	8,481	-12.5	5.4	117,876	-7.2	6.8	7.2	1		
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	7,467	0.9	3.7	107,825	1.0	3.4	6.9	1		
Wages, salaries and supplements												
Current prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	4,366	1.5	6.3	60,368	1.6	7.4	7.2	1		
Private final consumption expenditure												
Current prices	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	5,507	-9.3	4.4	73,492	-7.3	7.4	7.5	1		
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	4,886	-0.1	2.7	65,584	0.9	4.2	7.4	1		
Private gross fixed capital expenditure												
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	885	-0.8	-19.8	18,125	0.1	-1.2	4.9	1		
<b>International Accounts</b>												
Exports (excluding re-exports)	\$m	Jun 96	333.2	-16.0	1.7	6,001.6	-7.2	10.0	5.6	2		
Imports	\$m	Jun 96	260.9	-2.0	-5.3	5,831.1	-13.2	-11.2	4.5	2		
<b>Consumption and Investment</b>												
Retail Turnover												
Current prices original	\$m	Jun 96	726.6	-5.4	1.3	9,653.0	-4.8	3.5	7.5	3		
Current prices trend	\$m	Jun 96	773.4	0.8	1.9	10,188.4	0.1	4.8	7.6	3		
1989-90 prices original	\$m	Jun qtr 96	1,877.1	3.6	0.3	24,877.4	1.4	2.8	7.5	3		
New motor vehicle registrations												
Original	No.	Jun 96	3,932	3.7	-6.0	63,693	10.1	6.5	6.2	4		
Trend	No.	Jun 96	3,714	-0.6	4.8	56,938	1.4	5.4	6.5	4		
Takings, licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities												
\$m	Mar. qtr 96	41.9	-2.5	10.7	873.5	0.0	12.5	4.8	5			
Private new capital expenditure												
Current prices original	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	375	-30.0	-15.9	8,387	-13.9	7.4	4.5	6		
Current prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	429	-1.6	-18.0	9,233	1.9	5.5	4.6	6		
Private new capital expenditure												
\$m	1994-95	2,106	..	41.9	34,336	..	19.5	6.1	6			
Expected private new capital expenditure												
\$m	1995-96	1,869	..	-11.3	38,293	..	11.5	4.9	6			
Expected private new capital expenditure												
\$m	1996-97	1,491	..	-20.2	36,098	..	-5.7	4.1	6			
<b>Production</b>												
Dwelling unit approvals												
Original	No.	Jun 96	436	-13.7	-32.5	9,666	-20.0	-20.8	4.5	7		
Trend	No.	Jun 96	440	-1.1	-22.8	10,262	-0.3	-11.2	4.3	7		
New dwelling units commenced												
No.	Mar. qtr 96	1,284	-17.6	-37.8	27,964	-6.8	-20.8	4.6	8a			
Value of non-residential building approvals												
\$m	Jun 96	26.9	-81.2	-43.7	849.7	-24.1	-19.1	3.2	7			
Value of total building activity												
Commenced	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	271.9	-5.4	-5.1	6,074.8	-0.6	-11.3	4.5	8		
Work done	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	266.1	-18.8	-16.2	5,829.9	-18.3	-8.8	4.6	8		
Work yet to be done	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	320.6	3.8	13.0	8,793.4	5.7	-8.9	3.6	8		
Value of engineering construction work done												
\$m	Mar. qtr 96	198.8	17.9	26.6	3,446.2	-8.6	14.2	5.8	9			
Manufacturing production												
Electricity (SA and NT)	mill. kWh	Jun 96	788	8.7	-3.9	14,366	-0.1	-0.7	5.5	10		
Cheese	tonnes	Apr. 96	2,122	56.4	7.3	18,832	-4.5	63.6	11.3	10		
Red meat	tonnes	Jun 96	12,888	-20.9	-12.1	199,723	-12.8	-11.9	6.5	11		
Mineral exploration expenditure (other than for petroleum)												
\$m	Mar. qtr 96	5.1	-22.7	10.9	218.2	-4.8	14.7	2.3	12			

Indicator	Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA			SA as a % of Australia	Source index		
		% change from Same period		% change from Same period							
		Previous No.	period	previous year	No.	period	year				
<b>Prices</b>											
CPI - All groups	1989-90=100	Jun qtr 96	122.0	0.3	2.7	119.8	0.7	3.1	.. 13		
Price index of materials used in house building	1989-90=100	Jun 96	118.3	0.0	-0.6	115.5	-0.1	-0.7	.. 14		
Price index of materials used in building other than houses	1989-90=100	Jun 96	112.9	0.0	0.7	112.7	-0.1	0.8	.. 15		
Price index of established houses	1989-90=100	Mar. qtr 96	107.7	0.2	-3.5	112.2	-0.2	-0.9	.. 16		
Price index of project homes	1989-90=100	Mar. qtr 96	113.1	0.4	-1.1	109.5	0.1	1.4	.. 16		
<b>Labour Force and Demography</b>											
Population (resident at end qtr)	'000	Dec. qtr 95	1,475.9	0.1	0.3	18,173.6	0.3	1.3	8.1 17		
Labour force											
Original	'000	Jul 96	727.4	0.3	0.5	9,111.5	0.3	1.2	8.0 18		
Trend	'000	Jul 96	730.2	0.1	0.3	9,102.5	0.0	1.0	8.0 18		
Employed persons											
Original	'000	Jul 96	663.3	0.0	1.0	8,379.9	0.3	1.0	7.9 18		
Trend	'000	Jul 96	663.2	0.2	1.1	8,330.6	0.1	0.9	8.0 18		
Participation rate											
Original (a)	%	Jul 96	61.8	0.1	0.0	63.4	0.1	-0.3	.. 18		
Trend (a)	%	Jul 96	62.0	0.0	-0.2	63.4	0.0	-0.3	.. 18		
Unemployment rate											
Original (a)	%	Jul 96	8.8	0.3	-0.4	8.0	0.0	0.1	.. 18		
Trend (a)	%	Jul 96	9.2	-0.1	-0.6	8.5	0.0	0.1	.. 18		
Job vacancies	'000	May 96	2.4	-11.1	-27.3	53.6	-16.1	-0.2	4.5 19		
Average weekly overtime per employee	hours	May 96	1.1	21.8	-9.4	1.1	0.9	-4.2	.. 19		
Industrial disputes	'000 working days lost	May 96	10.6	1,667	292.6	164.0	138.7	85.1	6.5 20		
Short-term overseas visitors											
arrivals	No.	May 96	5,500	-17.0	-9.3	261,514	-21.5	-5.9	2.1 21		
Short-term resident departures	No.	May 96	11,354	-2.1	-0.8	215,914	4.1	7.0	5.3 21		
<b>Incomes</b>											
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults; ordinary time)											
Original	\$	May 96	635.20	1.4	3.6	672.60	1.0	3.9	.. 22		
Trend	\$	May 96	634.00	1.4	3.2	670.70	0.8	3.8	.. 22		
Award rates of pay index (full-time adults, weekly)	Jun.1985=100	Jun 96	148.4	0.1	1.3	145.9	0.1	1.0	.. 23		
<b>Financial markets</b>											
Secured housing finance	\$m	Jun 96	239.7	-11.5	-17.3	3,789.0	-13.3	-6.3	6.3 24		
Finance commitments											
Personal	\$m	Jun 96	182.0	-5.4	-22.1	2,826.5	-6.4	-8.7	6.4 25		
Commercial	\$m	Jun 96	627.7	-18.9	21.3	14,523.8	13.1	20.9	4.3 25		
Lease	\$m	Jun 96	31.2	25.8	-1.8	878.2	19.6	6.7	3.6 25		
Interest rates											
Banks new housing loans (a)	%	Jul 96	..	..	..	9.75	-0.8	-0.8	.. 26		
Banks business loans (a)											
small, medium sized business	%	Jul 96	..	..	..	11.25	0.0	0.2	.. 26		
large business	%	Jul 96	..	..	..	10.80	0.0	0.1	.. 26		

(a) Change is shown in terms of percentage points.

## FOCUS

### Seasonal and Trading Day Influences on Retail Turnover

*This article was contributed by Jeff Cannon, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra*

#### Introduction

There have been substantial changes in retail trading over recent years. Some of the more notable changes are:

- Saturday afternoon and Sunday trading;
- night trading; and
- trading on public holidays.

Changing pattern of daily retail sales, especially increased retail activity on weekends, is a topical issue which has implications for the seasonal analysis of the monthly retail turnover figures published in *Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)*. This article explains how the ABS's seasonal adjustment procedures deal with changing 'trading day' patterns, and includes a brief review of the seasonal adjustment process used. Extracting the trading day effects requires that other monthly seasonal effects be estimated and removed from the data. Results show that there have been notable changes in the trading day effect for retail turnover over time.

#### The main features of the seasonal reanalysis process

The aim of seasonal adjustment is to remove systematic calendar-related variation from the original series. For the total Australian retail turnover series, the systematic calendar-related variation in the original series is the combination of two elements, namely seasonal variation and trading day variation.

Seasonal variation is the variation in typical levels of retail activity for each month of the year, and reflects the fluctuations in the level of consumer spending for different months. Months which typically have a lower than average level of retail activity are described as seasonally low months, and those months which have a greater than average level of retail activity are called seasonally high months.

The day composition of each calendar month is the number of Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, etc. which occurs in that month. Monthly trading day variation arises from the variation in typical levels of retail activity for each day of the week, coupled with the day composition of the month.

Estimates of the seasonal variation present in time series published by the ABS are revised at least annually (usually in June) to take account of the additional twelve months' worth of data which have become available since the previous analysis. The seasonal reanalysis process usually results in some slight degree of revision to the estimates of the monthly levels of retail activity for recent years. All seasonally adjusted estimates of retail turnover in *Retail Trade, Australia* from the July 1995 issue onwards are based on the most recent seasonal reanalysis.

#### The main findings from the latest seasonal reanalysis:

The most recent estimates of *monthly* levels of total Australian retail turnover show that:

- November, and to a much greater extent December, are seasonally high months.
- January through October are seasonally low months (with March and August generally showing the lowest average level of activity).

However, in recent years there have been changes in the monthly pattern of activities, for example:

- The level of activity in December appears to be declining somewhat with a corresponding increase in January.

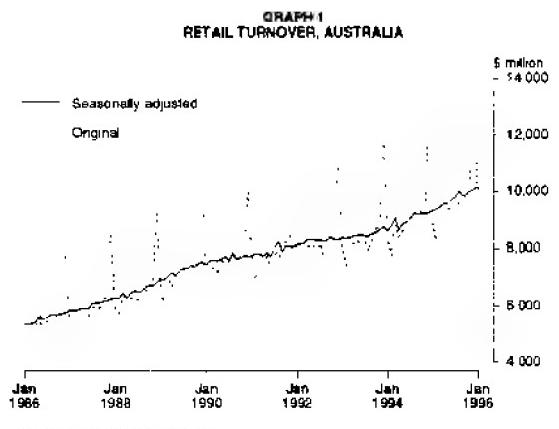
The most recent estimates of the *daily* levels of total Australian retail turnover for the last six years show that Wednesday is the busiest day in the week, followed in rank order by Thursday, Saturday, Friday, Monday, Tuesday and Sunday. However, changes in the trading day pattern, such as Sunday trading, have implied that retail activity is now spread more evenly across the days of the week.

The seasonal adjustment process and the results presented above are discussed in more detail below. It should be borne in mind that the results given in this article are for total Australian retail turnover, and the seasonal and trading day patterns exhibited by particular businesses or industries within retail or in particular States may differ markedly from those of the aggregate series.

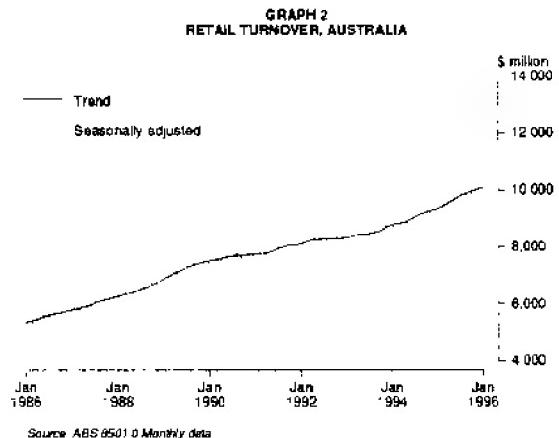
#### Why seasonally adjust?

Seasonal adjustment is intended to remove the systematic calendar-related variation from an original time series. Graph 1 shows total Australian retail turnover over the last ten years in its original and seasonally adjusted forms. The most obvious feature of the original series is the large upward movement for the months of November and especially December of each year, reflecting pre-Christmas shopping. The original series also appears to show that February is the quietest month for retail trade, but the dips that occur in that month are largely due to the fact that February is the shortest month of the year. The month-to-month movements in the original series are largely driven by systematic calendar-related influences, which contribute about 80% of the total variation, and the presence of such a large component swamps the other movements in the series. Often it is these other movements which may be of primary interest, and in that case the seasonally adjusted series provides a clearer picture.

The seasonally adjusted series shown in Graph 1 is considerably less variable than the original series, with an average absolute percentage change month-



to-month of 1.06% as compared to the original series which has a corresponding measure of 6.39%. It should be noted, however, that the seasonal adjustment process does not remove non-systematic irregular influences from the series, so seasonally adjusted series are usually not smooth. For many economic indicators, including retail turnover, the ABS also publishes trend series from which the irregular influences have been removed. Graph 2 shows total Australian retail turnover for the past ten years in its seasonally adjusted and trend forms.



There are instances where particular groups of users are interested in the seasonal and trading day patterns, even though for other purposes the seasonality present in the original series may be a hindrance to informed decision making. For example, businesses in the retail sector may be interested in gauging the timing and extent of seasonal variation in the level of sales activity to help them maintain appropriate stock levels or anticipate casual staff requirements. On the other hand, policy planners and macro-economic analysts generally wish to abstract from calendar-related influences, and are likely to find the seasonally adjusted and especially the trend series more suitable for their requirements.

The systematic calendar related effects present in total Australian retail turnover can be regarded as the combination of:

- the typical level of activity associated with each month of the year; and

- the typical level of activity associated with each day of the week.

#### Level of activity for each month of the year - Seasonal variation

The pattern of retail activity across the months of the year reflects several influences

One influence is the differing number of days in the twelve months of the year. If no other calendar related effects were present, then the amount of retail turnover recorded for the month of February (which has 28 days in a non-leap year and 29 in a leap year) would be less than for the other months. The amount of retail turnover recorded for April, June, September and November (which have 30 days) would in turn be less than for the remaining months (which have 31 days).

It is straightforward to remove the effect of the differing number of days in the various months from the data. Since normal years are 365 days in length and leap years 366 days long, an 'average' month is  $365.25/12 = 30.4375$  days in length. By comparing the actual number of days in a given month to the average number of days per month, an adjustment factor can be readily calculated. In practice, it is convenient during the X11 computations to include this length-of-month adjustment with the trading day adjustment discussed below.

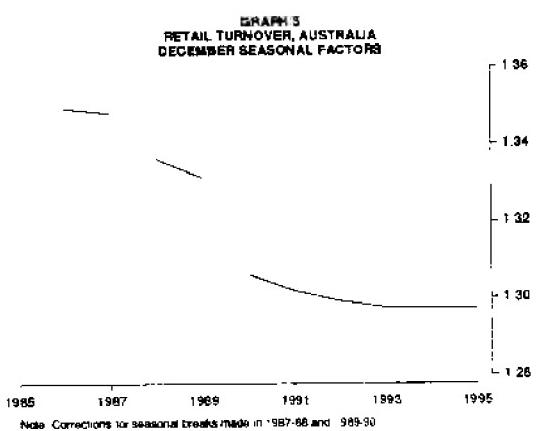
A second influence on the pattern of retail activity across the months is the occurrence of Christmas, other special days (such as Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and Father's Day), public holidays (such as Australia Day and Easter), and mark-down sales (such as post-Christmas, stocktake and end-of-financial-year sales). The issue about Mother's and Father's Days is that they fall on the first Sunday of the month. If the first Sunday happens to fall on the first few days of the month, it is likely that some, if not most, of the gift purchases would have spilled over to the previous month. Similarly, with the shifting of Easter, pre-Easter purchases are likely to fall in March if Easter is in early April.

A third influence is the run of seasons which affects spending on such things as winter and summer clothing, heating and cooling appliances and seasonal recreational equipment.

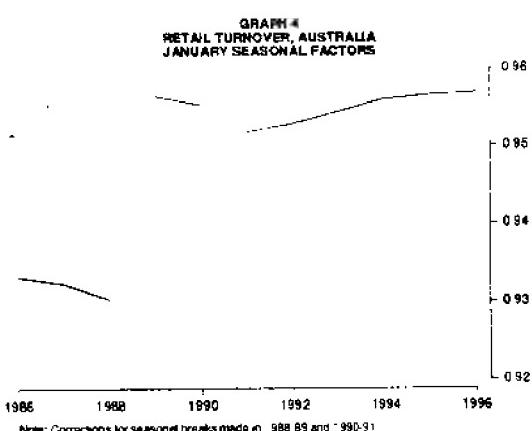
To estimate the seasonal variation in retail activity, X11 calculates a series which contains seasonal and residual/irregular variation, but which has had preliminary estimates of other influences such as trend removed. The seasonal-irregular values are grouped by month so that all the January observations are arranged in a yearly sequence, all the February observations are arranged in a second sequence, and so on for the other months. Each sequence is then smoothed (using a 'seasonal moving average') to obtain an estimate of the typical level of retail activity for that month over time. This is a simplified description of the actual process involved; a more rigorous treatment is given in the *United States Bureau of the Census Technical Paper 15*.

An important feature of the X11 procedure is that it allows the seasonal pattern to be estimated even though that pattern is usually not fixed but is evolving year by year. For example, it appears that consumers have modified their behaviour by postponing some of their pre-Christmas spending (to take advantage perhaps of the January mark-down sales),

and as a result there has been a decrease in the level of activity for December and an increase in the level of activity for January over the past few years (see Graphs 3 and 4). Provided that the seasonal pattern evolves in a slow and continuous fashion, the seasonal moving averages generally work well in reflecting the changing seasonality. Occasionally the seasonality may change in a rapid or abrupt manner, and the estimates produced by the seasonal moving averages may fail to capture adequately the changing seasonal pattern. If necessary, ABS time series analysts apply an adjustment (called a 'seasonal break correction factor') to ensure that the estimates of seasonal variation properly capture the series behaviour. At each seasonal reanalysis the performance of the X11 procedure is carefully monitored and assessed to ensure that the estimates of seasonal variation used in producing seasonally adjusted series are appropriate.



The most recent estimates of monthly levels of total Australian retail turnover show that November, and to a much greater extent December, are seasonally high months. However, as mentioned above, the activity level in December appears to be declining somewhat over more recent years, with a corre-



sponding increase in January. January through October are generally seasonally low months but the level of activity varies from month to month:

- March and August display the lowest level of activity. The level of activity in August has also fallen in recent years.

- The level of activity in April, May and June are higher than that of the preceding three months. The level of activity in April has increased in recent years.
- The level of activity in July is lower than in June but higher than in August.
- September and October are only a little below seasonally neutral (the average level of activity), although the level of activity in October has steadily increased over time.

#### Level of activity for each day of the week - Trading day variation

Monthly trading day variation refers to the variation in the level of activity which is related to the number of times each of the days of the week occurs in the calendar month. Some days of the week are busier for retail turnover than others. One of the reasons for this may be the pattern of pay days, Social Security payments etc. The composition of any particular month (in terms of the number of Mondays, Tuesdays, etc.) will affect the amount of retail turnover recorded for that month. The day composition of each calendar month varies from one year to the next. There are 22 different types of months:

- There are seven types of 31-day months. 31-day months beginning on Monday contain five Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays and four of the other days of the week. 31-day months beginning on Tuesday contain five Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays and four of the other days of the week; and so on for months beginning on the other days.
- There are seven types of 30-day months. 30-day months beginning on Monday contain five Mondays and Tuesdays and four of the other days of the week; and so on for months beginning on other days.
- There are eight types of Februarys. There is one type of non-leap-year February, containing exactly four weeks and hence four occurrences of each day of the week. There are seven types of leap-year Februarys: one beginning on Monday; one beginning on Tuesday; and so on.

The day composition of any particular month can be ascertained by referring to a calendar, but the level of activity occurring on each day of the week is usually unknown, and must be estimated in order to apply a trading day adjustment. Unfortunately, estimating trading day variation is more problematic than estimating the trend or seasonal variation of a time series. The required information could in theory be obtained by asking respondents to provide figures on their daily turnover, but this would entail a massive increase in respondent load and would be tantamount to conducting a daily, rather than a monthly, survey. Many survey respondents could, if asked, provide anecdotal evidence about which days of the week are busy and which are quiet for their particular businesses, but qualitative descriptions such as 'Saturdays are our busiest days but Wednesdays are slow' are not very useful, since what are required are numerical measures. Even when available, anecdotal evidence may not be in agreement with the actual pattern observed in the data, which may be influenced by bookkeeping, reporting or data processing practices. Due to the cost and difficulty involved, the activity levels occurring on the different days of the week are not obtained from external

evidence but instead are estimated from the monthly time series itself. The resulting measures of activity level for each of the days of the week are known as the 'daily weights'.

### **Estimating daily weights**

In contrast to the task of estimating the annual pattern of level of activity associated with each month of the year (where a yearly pattern is being extracted from monthly data), estimating the daily weights requires a weekly pattern to be extracted from monthly data. In the first instance, a lower frequency pattern is being estimated from higher frequency data, and moving averages can be used. In the second instance, however, a higher frequency pattern is being estimated from lower frequency data and some model must be imposed on the relationship between pattern and data. The X11 procedure uses a multiple regression model to estimate daily weights; this imposes a couple of constraints on the time series analyst, which in turn have consequences for users of the retail statistics:

- First, fitting a regression model demands a reasonable amount of data if the results are to be accurate enough to be useful for adjusting series. X11 needs at least five years of data (60 monthly observations) for its trading day algorithm to become operative.
- Second, the daily weight estimates given by the regression model are fixed numerical values. The standard procedure is to apply the regression model to the whole span of the time series, so the daily weights are assumed not to change from year to year.

This second constraint is unrealistic for a series such as total Australian retail turnover, as there is a good deal of evidence that there have been substantial changes in the proportions of activity occurring on particular days of the week during the past three decades. Series for which the proportion of total activity occurring on particular days of the week changes through time are said to exhibit a 'moving trading day' effect.

### **Causes of moving trading day effect**

Retail trade estimates published in Retail Trade, Australia are given for the eight States and Territories and by seven industry groups, each of which contains several subgroups as set out in the explanatory notes of that publication. Estimates of retail turnover at the total Australia level have been published since 1965, while retail industry estimates at the State and Australian levels have been included in the survey starting in 1982. The Northern Territory (by broad industry) was added in 1988. The total Australia series is seasonally adjusted separately from the State and industry series as data are available over a much longer time span. Conceptually, however, the total Australia retail turnover series can be regarded as the sum of a large number of component series, each of which has its own trading day pattern. The moving trading day effect present in total Australian retail turnover arises from changes in the trading day patterns of component series and also from changes in the relative contribution of those components to the total. Some changes in the trading day patterns of component series are sudden, while others are relatively gradual.

### *Changes in the trading day patterns for component series*

Among the rapid changes that have affected the turnover series for some States are amendments to legislation about trading hours; in particular, the restrictions on Sunday trading have been relaxed and the level of retail activity on Sunday has increased. Changes of a more gradual nature include the tendency in more recent years of some retailers (such as major supermarket chains) to keep their stores open for extended hours or around the clock. Customers have altered their shopping habits in response.

### *Changes in the contributions by component series.*

Examples of businesses that have made an increasing contribution to retail turnover over more recent years (and whose particular trading day patterns have a greater impact on the total Australia series than previously) are supermarket and grocery stores and cafes and restaurants. Clothing retailers and hotels and licensed clubs are among the businesses whose relative contribution has decreased.

### **Tuning the trading day adjustments**

In applying the X11 seasonal adjustment procedure (in particular, when using a multiple regression model to estimate daily weights), the ABS has sought to strike a compromise between two conflicting aims of trading day estimation:

- The first aim is to make the adjustment as relevant as possible to the pattern in a given period, especially at the current end of the series which is of greatest interest to users. When the trading day influences are evolving, this suggests using as short a span of data as possible to estimate the daily weights.
- The second aim is to make the estimates of daily weights (and hence of the trading day adjustment) as statistically accurate as possible. This suggests using as long a span of data as possible when estimating the daily weights.

To make allowance for the moving trading day effect evident in total Australian retail turnover while still providing enough data to the regression model, the series is broken up into a number of contiguous segments or sub-spans, each of which has its trading day pattern estimated separately. Bearing in mind that at least five years' worth of data must be included in each sub-span, it is not possible to fit a large number of very short sub-spans. Fairly long sub-spans are used to ensure that the daily weights obtained are of acceptable accuracy, while the fact that the weights for each day are free to change between sub-spans allows the daily weights to adapt to changes in the trading day pattern over time.

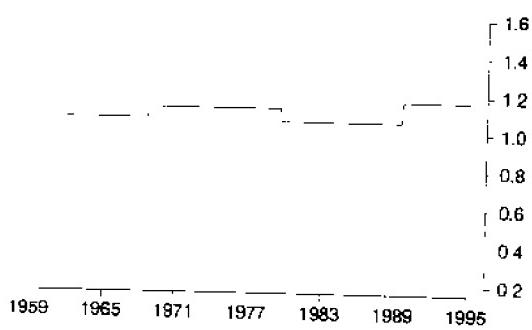
While the use of data sub-spans for trading day estimation undoubtedly represents an advance on estimating a fixed set of daily weights over the entire series, a sudden change in the trading day pattern cannot be successfully estimated until sufficient data containing the new pattern become available. If such a change starts to develop it is usually necessary to wait for at least two to three years of data with the new pattern to be collected and tabulated, and even then the daily weights estimated from the last sub-span may not be an especially good fit to either old or new pattern but rather a compromise between the two. In this situation the cut-off date between

the last two sub-spans, and the daily weights for each sub-span, may need to be periodically revised as more data become available for analysis. This can lead to revisions in the last several years of seasonally adjusted estimates. The impact on trend estimates of revisions to the daily weights is usually minor.

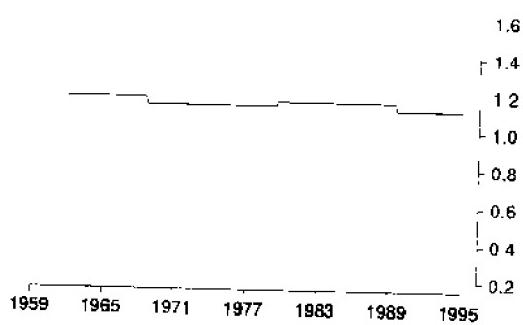
At the present time the sub-spans used for trading day estimation of total Australia retail turnover cover the periods April 1962 to December 1968, January 1969 to December 1979, January 1980 to December 1989, and January 1990 to the end of the series. The daily weights are constructed so that they must sum to seven, which implies that the average level of activity must equal one. A low (high) activity day is one which has trading day weights below (above) 1. An examination of the daily weight changes between the four sub-spans reveals that Monday is a consistently low activity day over the whole series, while Tuesday is more variable, being sometimes above average and sometimes below. Wednesday and Thursday are consistently high activity days while Friday is also a high activity day but has become considerably less so over the most recent time period. The level of activity for Saturday is about average and Sunday is a low activity day but showing a noticeably increased level of activity for the latest period. (See Graph 5 below)

#### GRAPH 5: TRADING DAY WEIGHTS

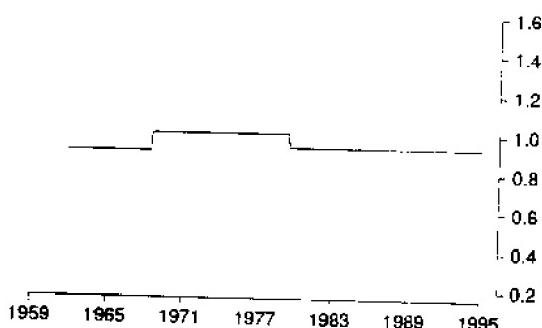
WEDNESDAY



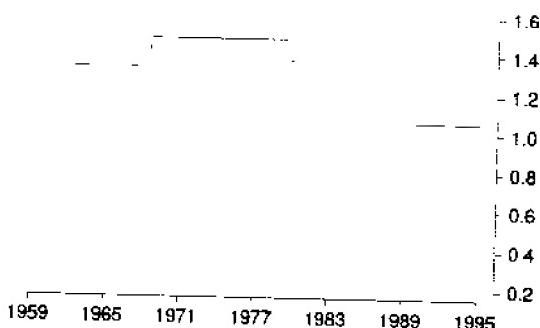
THURSDAY



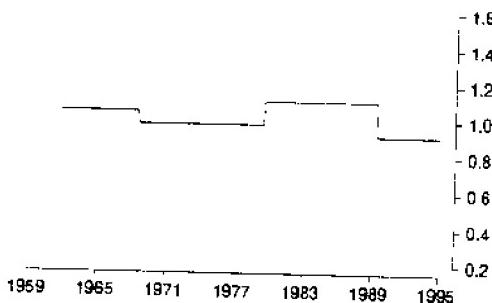
MONDAY



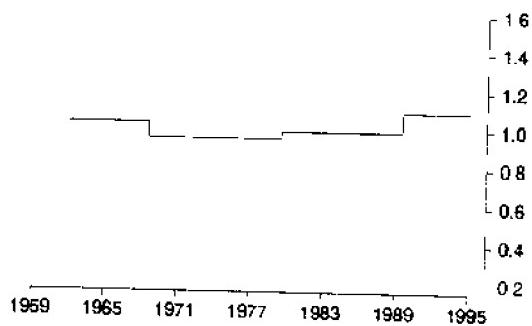
FRIDAY

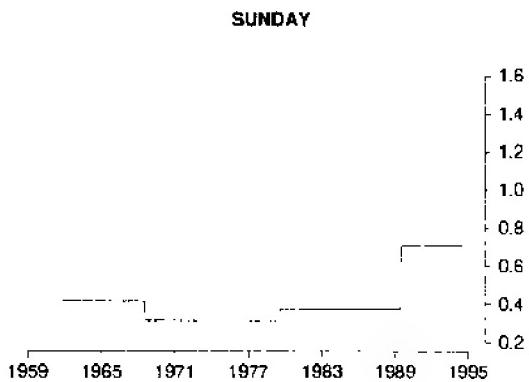


TUESDAY

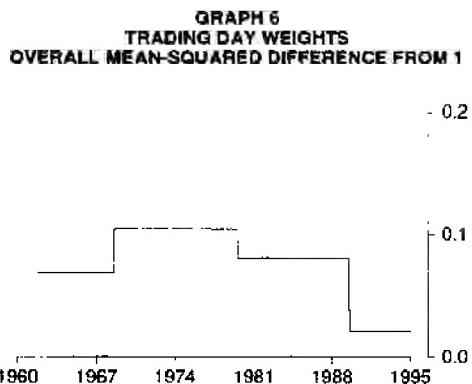


SATURDAY





However, changes in the trading day pattern, such as Sunday trading, have implied that retail activity is now spread more evenly across the days of the week. The average deviation of each day's level of activity from the neutral or average level has lessened (see Graph 6). This implies that the influence that the trading day pattern has on retail turnover estimates has lessened in recent years.



As the patterns of trading day activity present in total Australian retail turnover evolve, the ABS will continue to monitor the daily weight estimation process in the light of new data as it becomes available and will make changes as required.

The ABS is conducting an ongoing program of research with the aim of developing improved

procedures for estimating trading day variation when moving trading day effect is present. One technique which is currently being investigated uses a 'sliding' sub-span or moving data window to estimate daily weights which are able to vary over the length of the series, rather than being fixed within sub-spans. The raw regression estimates obtained in this way are unacceptably volatile and are smoothed using moving averages to give better results. For most of the length of the series a sliding sub-span centred on the point of time at which the daily weights are being estimated is used, but at the ends of the series a centred sub-span cannot be used as there is insufficient data and the method must be modified. The technique is still experimental, and is used by ABS time series analysts mainly as an investigatory tool and to corroborate the fixed sub-span estimates. After further refinement and development, the sliding-span procedure may prove to be a viable alternative to the fixed sub-span method of producing trading day adjustments for officially released statistics.

### Conclusion

The seasonal adjustment of total Australian retail turnover involves the decomposition of the original series into a trend series, systematic calendar related effects, and residual/irregular variation. The second of these represents the combined effect of the level of activity for each month of the year, and trading day variation resulting from the different amount of retail turnover associated with each day of the week. Estimates of the seasonal variation present in time series published by the ABS are revised annually, and in the light of evidence suggesting possible changes in retail trading patterns, including increased retail activity on weekends, the adjustment for trading day influences was substantially revised at the last seasonal reanalysis.

### References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0)
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends* (1348.0)
- United States Bureau of the Census, *Estimating Trading Day Variation in Monthly Economic Time Series* (Technical Paper No. 12)
- United States Bureau of the Census, *The X11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program* (Technical Paper No. 15)

# TIME SERIES

## STATE ACCOUNTS AT CURRENT PRICES South Australia

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure		State final demand	Gross State product (l)	Wages, salaries and supplements
	Private	Public	Private	Public			
	ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1984-85	10,502	3,501	3,048	1,047	18,098	17,372	9,193
1985-86	11,564	3,858	3,162	1,266	19,850	19,343	9,990
1986-87	12,451	4,200	3,255	1,286	21,192	20,657	10,654
1987-88	13,730	4,389	3,964	1,194	23,277	22,863	11,269
1988-89	15,232	4,646	4,149	1,425	25,452	25,567	12,591
1989-90	16,485	5,000	4,489	1,574	27,548	28,020	14,009
1990-91	18,097	5,474	4,228	1,503	29,302	28,321	14,776
1991-92	18,977	5,830	4,021	1,429	30,257	28,686	14,706
1992-93	19,491	6,045	3,973	1,343	30,852	30,047	15,242
1993-94	20,378	6,752	3,957	1,157	32,244	31,863	16,212
1994-95	21,728	6,849	4,874	1,244	34,695	33,219	16,422
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1985-86	10.1	10.2	3.7	20.9	9.7	11.3	8.7
1986-87	7.7	8.9	2.9	1.6	6.8	6.8	6.6
1987-88	10.3	4.5	21.8	-7.2	9.8	10.7	5.8
1988-89	10.9	5.9	4.7	19.3	9.3	11.8	11.7
1989-90	8.2	7.6	8.2	10.5	8.2	9.6	11.3
1990-91	9.8	9.5	-5.8	-4.5	6.4	1.1	5.5
1991-92	4.9	6.5	-4.9	-4.9	3.3	1.3	-0.5
1992-93	2.7	3.7	-1.2	-6.0	2.0	4.7	3.6
1993-94	4.6	11.7	-0.4	-13.8	4.5	6.0	6.4
1994-95	6.6	1.4	23.2	7.5	7.6	4.3	1.3
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)							
1993 - 94 - December	5,363	1,640	1,001	303	8,307	8,403	4,082
March	4,946	1,483	926	249	7,604	7,767	3,908
June	5,057	2,009	1,036	356	8,458	7,981	4,183
1994 - 95 - September	5,294	1,637	1,134	246	8,311	8,143	4,107
December	5,652	1,672	1,587	293	9,204	8,810	4,066
March	5,276	1,496	1,041	320	8,133	8,047	4,040
June	5,506	2,044	1,112	385	9,047	8,219	4,209
1995 - 96 - September	5,673	1,647	905	251	8,476	8,115	4,196
December	6,072	1,609	1,142	283	9,106	9,697	4,438
March	5,507	1,518	882	301	8,208	8,481	4,230
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)							
1993 - 94 - December	5,077	1,632	971	298	7,978	7,890	4,006
March	5,128	1,692	964	285	8,069	8,012	4,064
June	5,187	1,716	1,065	276	8,244	8,139	4,092
1994 - 95 - September	5,265	1,704	1,217	290	8,476	8,220	4,079
December	5,369	1,689	1,293	315	8,666	8,257	4,068
March	5,487	1,699	1,216	323	8,725	8,314	4,107
June	5,603	1,721	1,071	310	8,705	8,398	4,179
1995 - 96 - September	5,683	1,704	1,000	300	8,687	8,527	4,246
December	5,723	1,671	993	309	8,696	8,656	4,302
March	5,741	1,643	980	329	8,693	8,786	4,366
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND							
1993 - 94 - March	1.0	3.7	-0.7	-4.4	1.1	1.5	1.4
June	1.2	1.4	10.5	-3.2	2.2	1.6	0.7
1994 - 95 - September	1.5	-0.7	14.3	5.1	2.8	1.0	-0.3
December	2.0	-0.9	6.2	8.6	2.2	0.5	-0.3
March	2.2	0.6	-6.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
June	2.1	1.3	-11.9	-4.0	-0.2	1.0	1.8
1995 - 96 - September	1.4	-1.0	-6.6	-3.2	-0.2	1.5	1.6
December	0.7	-1.9	-0.7	3.0	0.1	1.5	1.3
March	0.3	-1.7	-1.3	6.5	0.0	1.5	1.5

**STATE ACCOUNTS AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES**  
**South Australia**

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure		State final demand	Gross State product (I)
	Private	Public	Private	Public		
ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1984-85	14,709	4,498	4,112	1,339	24,658	23,344
1985-86	14,973	4,688	3,850	1,504	25,015	25,011
1986-87	14,933	4,851	3,622	1,437	24,843	25,320
1987-88	15,431	4,877	4,243	1,303	25,854	25,959
1988-89	16,067	4,874	4,281	1,495	26,717	26,720
1989-90	16,485	5,000	4,489	1,574	27,548	27,969
1990-91	17,147	5,212	4,090	1,453	27,902	27,668
1991-92	17,462	5,339	3,849	1,364	28,014	26,991
1992-93	17,489	5,429	3,689	1,266	27,873	27,892
1993-94	17,982	5,759	3,601	1,096	28,438	28,911
1994-95	18,881	5,890	4,437	1,173	30,381	28,893
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1985-86	1.8	4.2	-6.4	12.3	1.4	7.1
1986-87	-0.3	3.5	-5.9	-4.5	-0.7	1.2
1987-88	3.3	0.5	17.1	-9.3	4.1	2.5
1988-89	4.1	-0.1	0.9	14.7	3.3	2.9
1989-90	2.6	2.6	4.9	5.3	3.1	4.7
1990-91	4.0	4.2	-8.9	-7.7	1.3	-1.1
1991-92	1.8	2.4	-5.9	-6.1	0.4	-2.4
1992-93	0.2	1.7	-4.2	-7.2	-0.5	3.3
1993-94	2.8	6.1	-2.4	-13.4	2.0	3.7
1994-95	5.0	2.3	23.2	7.0	6.8	-0.1
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
December	4,735	1,393	913	285	7,326	7,839
March	4,362	1,305	838	239	6,744	6,991
June	4,442	1,672	933	338	7,385	7,038
1994 - 95 -						
September	4,633	1,409	1,030	234	7,306	7,112
December	4,928	1,421	1,476	280	8,105	7,783
March	4,563	1,316	931	298	7,108	6,907
June	4,757	1,744	1,000	361	7,862	7,091
1995 - 96 -						
September	4,862	1,396	812	235	7,305	6,984
December	5,186	1,372	1,013	265	7,836	8,331
March	4,688	1,294	804	281	7,067	7,224
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
December	4,488	1,411	888	281	7,068	7,214
March	4,518	1,447	873	272	7,110	7,235
June	4,561	1,458	965	264	7,248	7,242
1994 - 95 -						
September	4,610	1,451	1,114	277	7,452	7,211
December	4,679	1,454	1,185	298	7,616	7,177
March	4,758	1,471	1,104	303	7,636	7,204
June	4,833	1,482	960	289	7,564	7,259
1995 - 96 -						
September	4,880	1,453	895	281	7,509	7,337
December	4,892	1,412	892	289	7,485	7,402
March	4,886	1,387	885	306	7,464	7,467
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1993 - 94 -						
March	0.7	2.6	-1.7	-3.2	0.6	0.3
June	1.0	0.8	10.5	-2.9	1.9	0.1
1994 - 95 -						
September	1.1	-0.5	15.4	4.9	2.8	-0.4
December	1.5	0.2	6.4	7.6	2.2	-0.5
March	1.7	1.2	-6.8	1.7	0.3	0.4
June	1.6	0.7	-13.0	-4.6	-0.9	0.8
1995 - 96 -						
September	1.0	-2.0	-6.8	-2.8	-0.7	1.1
December	0.2	-2.8	-0.3	2.8	-0.3	0.9
March	-0.1	-1.8	-0.8	5.9	-0.3	0.9

**MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITY GROUP**  
**Final stage of production in South Australia**  
**('\$000)**

Period	Meat and meat preparations		Cereals and cereal preparations		Wine	Wool and sheepskins	Machinery	Metals and metal manufactures		Fish and crustaceans	Road vehicles, parts and accessories	Petroleum and petroleum products	Total
	ANNUAL	MONTHLY											
1988-89	181,058	475,481	71,474	415,098	104,163	239,656	95,720	124,815	189,679	2,451,372			
1989-90	244,374	724,369	73,484	285,650	111,944	371,136	111,760	161,704	188,105	2,828,091			
1990-91	234,299	587,199	123,567	257,576	152,940	433,341	122,604	117,218	291,507	3,007,137			
1991-92	270,237	565,582	165,914	351,096	176,536	489,030	147,532	137,091	341,477	3,431,139			
1992-93	282,181	573,375	192,255	318,989	211,426	490,594	154,608	338,359	372,445	3,760,602			
1993-94	324,796	436,517	238,366	290,963	223,760	462,355	186,861	351,229	276,473	3,889,783			
1994-95	307,785	261,052	250,527	301,645	285,323	571,094	191,376	332,321	285,310	3,829,318			
1995-96	243,358	712,854	315,767	238,175	336,766	604,838	193,836	254,014	220,468	4,480,565			

**MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COUNTRIES**  
**Final stage of production in South Australia**  
**('\$000)**

Period	European Community					East Asia				Total East Asia
	United States	Middle East	United Kingdom	European Community	New Zealand	Japan	China	Hong Kong	ASEAN	
ANNUAL										
1988-89	184,903	397,324	108,635	355,669	230,263	390,207	51,975	55,474	240,507	869,226
1989-90	229,169	551,953	121,319	412,855	289,970	359,643	86,303	49,273	277,659	929,209
1990-91	321,032	325,450	186,353	480,714	179,193	438,970	146,434	80,640	403,754	1,284,576
1991-92	300,139	381,761	220,048	550,258	214,522	647,674	148,308	108,583	437,670	1,627,108
1992-93	352,764	314,049	237,520	594,701	288,421	649,684	208,135	171,803	487,174	1,820,065
1993-94	393,611	280,499	263,092	571,047	311,999	625,481	220,211	165,163	533,977	1,898,975
1994-95	329,878	184,342	246,118	553,051	376,279	682,936	177,875	193,014	551,433	2,004,002
1995-96	276,063	524,358	287,109	690,666	375,630	674,438	292,294	200,969	566,335	2,049,222
MONTHLY										
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>										
April	25,435	9,692	25,298	45,103	29,186	45,373	13,286	15,302	58,124	178,439
May	26,307	3,686	16,174	54,304	34,696	76,513	13,535	13,475	39,389	194,315
June	25,381	25,247	17,095	40,679	28,106	66,479	13,411	18,932	52,264	179,796
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>										
July	31,451	28,883	20,329	40,044	32,696	50,953	18,583	17,047	35,778	143,135
August	22,662	4,945	30,566	62,804	33,608	63,308	9,536	13,467	59,411	166,467
September	23,085	8,565	25,361	62,544	38,618	44,063	10,067	8,898	31,239	123,733
October	19,529	14,689	22,775	56,352	29,954	53,894	22,611	12,689	52,782	160,841
November	16,581	39,009	11,481	29,406	35,626	55,812	15,051	16,409	57,338	172,468
December	27,917	110,671	22,009	66,804	35,281	49,304	17,528	20,841	77,168	187,782
January	19,706	84,056	12,778	44,743	19,029	72,039	29,107	16,119	32,921	187,377
February	23,556	107,885	31,325	78,447	27,767	57,780	37,040	19,718	61,310	202,837
March	24,868	51,582	25,945	65,022	36,571	58,325	58,657	21,622	34,760	203,368
April	21,803	38,851	22,869	43,384	26,357	53,101	36,242	18,230	50,243	187,363
May	20,098	8,650	22,875	59,928	33,088	68,673	28,389	21,148	38,233	183,976
June	24,807	26,572	38,796	81,188	27,035	47,186	9,483	14,781	35,152	129,875

**MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN****Final stage of production in South Australia**

(\$'000)

Period	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Food, beverages and tobacco	Manufacturing					Total
				Petroleum, coal, chemical associated product	Metal product	Machinery and equipment	Other manu- facturing	Other industries/ confidential	
ANNUAL									
1988-89	891,978	107,269	515,739	176,037	260,978	270,215	96,203	132,953	2,451,372
1989-90	979,463	133,318	583,544	133,078	406,144	320,349	99,984	172,210	2,828,091
1990-91	804,154	120,930	599,030	264,813	474,541	336,500	155,351	251,818	3,007,137
1991-92	882,011	248,846	702,148	201,681	541,522	381,737	178,485	294,709	3,431,139
1992-93	883,725	294,586	766,518	195,387	509,303	641,930	178,726	290,427	3,760,602
1993-94	733,014	245,247	884,737	180,147	475,060	665,066	208,573	497,938	3,889,783
1994-95	592,429	268,538	884,035	187,762	586,258	710,222	244,432	355,642	3,829,318
1995-96	1,011,646	232,897	965,948	171,792	633,276	674,409	226,081	564,515	4,480,565
MONTHLY									
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>									
April	34,418	5,790	102,764	23,419	64,700	59,164	19,567	12,765	322,588
May	36,328	19,086	85,441	15,120	68,996	70,934	21,398	25,277	342,580
June	56,847	29,420	76,101	18,459	36,496	70,953	23,019	16,424	327,719
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>									
July	65,478	7,842	76,785	17,639	31,050	60,327	18,171	24,978	302,270
August	28,192	32,057	72,829	10,083	57,339	63,519	19,856	43,793	327,668
September	34,304	11,819	86,697	16,415	54,571	49,976	18,499	16,890	289,169
October	52,612	10,747	85,726	12,266	53,164	53,314	16,776	19,767	304,371
November	57,292	27,650	67,517	9,630	44,699	53,265	20,745	36,148	316,946
December	118,494	8,265	98,114	20,084	79,849	63,890	21,988	72,047	482,731
January	119,112	34,731	77,197	8,287	49,325	35,778	17,541	57,407	399,377
February	122,488	24,558	84,602	16,809	53,893	50,806	16,447	125,167	494,770
March	156,071	12,288	89,762	14,532	59,128	70,459	21,525	46,019	469,785
April	94,276	28,483	74,350	16,512	38,555	57,021	18,092	36,433	363,721
May	104,834	23,538	82,995	18,837	58,687	58,922	17,691	31,009	396,513
June	58,084	10,919	71,142	10,697	53,017	57,133	16,953	55,299	333,244

**MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITY GROUP****Goods released from Customs control in South Australia**

(\$'000)

Period	Food, beverages and tobacco	Petroleum and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metals and metal manu- factures			Machinery	Road vehicles, parts and accessories	Other manufactured goods	Total
				Textiles						
ANNUAL										
1988-89	60,395	169,397	144,766	47,592	135,225	411,092	415,120	344,344	1,861,622	
1989-90	71,796	203,654	167,154	49,249	147,969	462,885	414,800	399,437	2,050,024	
1990-91	78,926	425,262	140,894	49,087	135,772	515,226	372,603	366,304	2,193,851	
1991-92	82,095	362,777	153,574	62,884	151,185	523,848	435,121	513,012	2,396,954	
1992-93	91,756	570,334	186,001	57,434	255,924	609,212	661,714	521,723	3,068,122	
1993-94	99,177	404,626	200,225	60,172	160,937	595,238	663,617	484,590	2,803,446	
1994-95	115,930	330,430	220,536	64,524	214,432	695,038	749,658	563,368	3,099,510	
1995-96	118,236	346,397	253,532	76,926	213,488	675,871	546,453	728,101	3,113,779	
MONTHLY										
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>										
April	7,487	25,235	14,810	5,534	18,432	51,589	67,894	48,424	252,672	
May	11,288	25,162	33,903	5,641	22,360	52,820	58,216	44,756	267,546	
June	8,327	24,353	24,351	5,639	28,341	63,713	57,414	50,150	275,460	
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>										
July	9,188	51,035	22,738	7,385	16,289	58,132	53,294	47,464	286,607	
August	9,606	23,010	28,671	7,480	24,255	67,838	57,785	67,301	299,381	
September	10,407	21,085	12,320	7,156	18,140	45,362	39,826	42,134	203,934	
October	10,865	21,481	14,044	6,525	18,154	50,105	62,159	61,470	257,264	
November	11,322	22,223	18,176	8,716	18,048	61,466	37,229	56,644	243,063	
December	11,964	44,318	14,105	4,193	11,216	43,339	48,448	78,622	272,071	
January	10,464	23,714	22,404	5,206	16,968	71,580	40,787	52,900	252,230	
February	8,386	43,261	20,499	5,920	18,823	49,981	35,606	61,578	254,008	
March	8,874	64	35,528	5,560	19,237	54,103	42,833	49,765	242,807	
April	9,155	42,010	30,055	6,095	16,164	53,367	47,497	60,586	275,308	
May	10,336	32,580	19,675	5,990	17,306	67,824	35,950	63,905	266,222	
June	7,669	21,616	15,317	6,700	18,888	52,774	45,039	85,732	260,884	

**TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY**  
**South Australia**

Period	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
	ANNUAL (\$ million)							
1986-87	2,240.3	893.8	396.8	601.0	229.7	332.3	862.0	5,555.9
1987-88	2,378.5	951.2	416.7	660.8	237.5	367.0	941.6	5,953.3
1988-89	2,534.9	971.8	462.2	726.6	268.5	420.7	1,019.1	6,403.8
1989-90	2,679.8	1,041.1	521.1	782.5	291.6	467.1	1,046.7	6,829.9
1990-91	2,978.2	1,069.0	543.9	778.8	303.9	497.7	1,111.2	7,282.7
1991-92	3,163.1	1,087.4	466.5	792.0	278.7	515.7	1,157.3	7,460.7
1992-93	3,018.5	1,101.5	434.2	783.3	311.2	617.4	1,132.7	7,398.8
1993-94	3,152.3	1,107.8	466.1	849.2	354.9	639.6	1,260.5	7,830.4
1994-95	3,360.7	1,128.7	524.0	881.1	359.0	737.8	1,562.3	8,553.6
1995-96	3,676.0	1,137.3	535.0	944.6	407.0	845.1	1,676.3	9,221.3
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>								
April	282.8	91.0	47.6	70.2	29.5	60.9	140.8	722.8
May	286.6	94.8	46.4	78.4	30.6	64.7	133.9	735.4
June	282.3	86.8	43.4	80.1	28.3	64.4	132.0	717.3
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>								
July	282.2	92.0	41.9	80.2	29.4	65.0	138.9	729.6
August	297.8	86.9	42.7	78.6	30.2	69.9	138.7	744.8
September	301.0	84.0	40.8	72.4	31.0	72.9	145.4	747.5
October	305.4	92.0	45.4	81.4	32.3	70.1	147.4	774.0
November	322.2	105.0	48.0	80.7	36.1	72.0	150.7	814.7
December	360.9	174.5	67.9	100.3	51.4	92.4	177.0	1,024.4
January	289.6	80.2	44.7	77.9	34.4	66.2	131.5	724.5
February	288.2	73.2	37.7	71.1	32.7	65.8	122.7	691.4
March	306.7	80.8	40.0	79.1	34.1	68.4	128.2	737.3
April	300.2	90.6	42.5	73.5	32.6	64.4	134.6	738.4
May	321.5	91.9	42.4	76.1	32.1	72.4	131.7	768.1
June	300.3	86.2	41.0	73.3	30.7	65.6	129.5	726.6
MONTHLY, TREND (\$ million)								
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>								
April	287.1	95.2	44.6	77.5	30.5	65.2	141.6	741.7
May	289.4	95.7	43.9	79.4	30.8	66.8	144.9	751.0
June	292.6	95.8	43.3	80.5	31.1	68.4	147.2	758.9
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>								
July	297.2	95.4	43.1	80.6	31.6	69.6	148.6	765.9
August	302.1	94.8	43.4	79.8	32.2	70.2	148.9	771.3
September	306.0	94.3	44.4	78.5	33.0	70.2	147.7	774.2
October	307.8	93.9	46.1	77.4	33.9	70.0	144.6	773.6
November	307.0	93.7	47.6	77.0	34.6	69.7	140.2	769.8
December	304.4	93.9	48.2	77.4	35.1	69.7	135.3	764.0
January	301.9	94.3	47.7	78.3	35.0	70.1	131.7	759.1
February	301.4	94.5	46.2	79.1	34.6	70.8	130.4	757.1
March	303.6	94.2	44.1	79.5	34.2	71.3	131.5	758.5
April	307.4	93.7	42.2	79.6	34.0	71.5	134.0	762.3
May	311.5	93.1	40.6	79.4	33.8	71.5	137.2	767.2
June	316.8	92.4	39.5	79.0	33.8	71.3	140.7	773.4
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>								
May	0.8	0.5	-1.6	2.5	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.3
June	1.1	0.1	-1.4	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.1
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>								
July	1.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.9
August	1.6	-0.6	0.7	-1.0	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.7
September	1.3	-0.5	2.3	-1.6	2.5	0.0	-0.8	0.4
October	0.6	-0.4	3.8	-1.4	2.7	-0.3	-2.1	-0.1
November	-0.3	-0.2	3.3	-0.5	2.1	-0.4	-3.0	-0.5
December	-0.8	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.0	-3.5	-0.8
January	-0.8	0.4	-1.0	1.2	-0.3	0.6	-2.7	-0.6
February	-0.2	0.2	-3.1	1.0	-1.1	1.0	-1.0	-0.3
March	0.7	-0.3	-4.5	0.5	-1.2	0.7	0.8	0.2
April	1.3	-0.5	-4.3	0.1	-0.6	0.3	1.9	0.5
May	1.3	-0.6	-3.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.0	2.4	0.6
June	1.7	-0.8	-2.7	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	2.6	0.8

**NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE**  
**South Australia**

Period	Original			Seasonally adjusted			Trend estimate		
	Passenger Vehicles	Other vehicles	Total	Passenger Vehicles	Other vehicles	Total	Passenger Vehicles	Other vehicles	Total
ANNUAL									
1985-86	40,840	9,620	50,460	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	29,788	6,430	36,218						
1987-88	29,915	5,775	35,690						
1988-89	31,920	6,816	38,736						
1989-90	35,211	7,808	43,019						
1990-91	34,753	6,619	41,372						
1991-92	32,351	5,333	37,684						
1992-93	32,894	5,577	38,471						
1993-94	32,806	5,781	38,587						
1994-95	35,830	6,736	42,566						
1995-96	36,067	6,828	42,895						
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1986-87	-27.1	-33.2	-28.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
1987-88	0.4	-10.2	-1.5						
1988-89	6.7	18.0	8.5						
1989-90	10.3	14.6	11.1						
1990-91	-1.3	-15.2	-3.8						
1991-92	-6.9	-19.4	-8.9						
1992-93	1.7	4.6	2.1						
1993-94	-0.3	3.7	0.3						
1994-95	9.2	16.5	10.3						
1995-96	0.7	1.4	0.8						
MONTHLY									
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>									
April	2,335	451	2,786	2,876	554	3,430	3,040	588	3,628
May	3,647	695	4,342	3,512	633	4,145	3,008	586	3,594
June	3,369	815	4,184	3,059	643	3,702	2,970	573	3,543
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>									
July	2,546	446	2,992	2,635	453	3,088	2,941	553	3,493
August	3,444	519	3,963	3,075	549	3,624	2,925	530	3,455
September	2,905	547	3,452	2,856	563	3,419	2,924	518	3,441
October	3,217	430	3,647	2,992	456	3,448	2,947	519	3,466
November	3,187	564	3,751	2,933	508	3,441	2,999	531	3,531
December	2,987	565	3,552	3,186	577	3,763	3,063	550	3,513
January	2,350	479	2,829	2,905	602	3,508	3,107	569	3,677
February	3,244	588	3,832	3,259	621	3,880	3,130	588	3,719
March	3,271	596	3,867	3,243	534	3,778	3,132	608	3,740
April	2,745	541	3,286	3,135	629	3,765	3,115	626	3,742
May	3,080	712	3,792	2,951	653	3,604	3,090	645	3,735
June	-	3,091	841	3,932	3,040	696	3,737	661	3,714
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH									
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>									
May	56.2	54.1	55.9	22.1	14.3	20.8	-1.1	-0.3	-0.9
June	-7.6	17.3	-3.6	-12.9	1.6	-10.7	-1.3	-2.2	-1.4
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>									
July	-24.4	-45.3	-28.5	-13.9	-29.5	-16.6	-1.0	-3.5	-1.4
August	35.3	16.4	32.5	16.7	21.2	17.4	-0.5	-4.2	-1.1
September	-15.7	5.4	-12.9	-7.1	2.6	-5.7	0.0	-2.3	-0.4
October	10.7	-21.4	5.6	4.8	-19.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7
November	-0.9	31.2	2.9	-2.0	11.4	-0.2	1.8	2.3	1.9
December	-6.3	0.2	-5.3	8.6	13.6	9.4	2.1	3.6	2.3
January	-21.3	-15.2	-20.4	-8.8	4.3	-6.8	1.4	3.5	1.8
February	38.0	22.8	35.5	12.2	3.2	10.6	0.7	3.3	1.1
March	0.8	1.4	0.9	-0.5	-14.0	-2.6	0.1	3.4	0.6
April	-16.1	-9.2	-15.0	-3.3	17.8	-0.3	-0.5	3.0	0.1
May	12.2	31.6	15.4	-5.9	3.8	-4.3	-0.8	3.0	-0.2
June	0.4	18.1	3.7	3.0	6.6	3.7	-1.2	2.5	-0.6

**ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF ASSET**  
**South Australia**

Period	<i>Industry</i>			Total	<i>Type of asset</i>	
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries		New buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery
ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1990-91	122	742	988	1,852	628	1,224
1991-92	193	763	668	1,625	392	1,233
1992-93	218	564	739	1,522	416	1,105
1993-94	97	613	773	1,484	356	1,128
1994-95	115	829	1,162	2,106	351	1,755
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1991-92	58.4	2.9	-32.3	-12.2	-37.5	0.8
1992-93	12.8	-26.1	10.6	-6.4	6.1	-10.4
1993-94	-55.5	8.7	4.6	-2.5	-14.5	2.0
1994-95	18.3	35.2	50.3	41.9	-1.4	55.6
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)						
<b>1993 - 94 -</b>						
March	10	135	230	375	125	251
June	22	207	169	399	62	336
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>						
September	14	129	338	481	151	330
December	40	226	419	684	77	607
March	22	202	222	446	65	382
June	38	272	183	494	58	436
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>						
September	34	158	168	360	70	290
December	47	207	280	536	87	449
March	48	162	165	375	72	304
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, ORIGINAL						
<b>1993 - 94 -</b>						
June	123.0	53.6	-26.5	6.2	-49.9	34.2
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>						
September	-35.4	-37.9	99.9	20.8	141.7	-1.7
December	175.0	75.6	23.8	42.2	-48.7	83.7
March	-45.7	-10.5	-46.9	-34.8	-16.4	-37.1
June	76.7	34.4	-17.7	10.8	-9.6	14.3
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>						
September	-9.7	-42.0	-8.4	-27.3	19.7	-33.5
December	38.2	31.5	67.4	49.2	24.7	55.0
March	0.8	-21.8	-41.0	-30.0	-17.9	-32.4
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)						
<b>1993 - 94 -</b>						
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	368	97	271
June				427	107	320
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>						
September				513	105	407
December				556	89	468
March				523	71	452
June				462	65	397
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>						
September				437	73	364
December				436	74	362
March				429	70	359
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
<b>1993 - 94 -</b>						
June	..	..	..	16.0	10.0	18.2
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>						
September				20.1	-1.9	27.2
December				8.4	-15.2	15.0
March				-5.9	-20.2	-3.4
June				-11.7	-8.5	-12.2
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>						
September				-5.4	12.3	-8.3
December				-0.2	1.4	-0.5
March				-1.6	-5.4	-0.8

**TOURIST ACCOMMODATION**  
**South Australia**

Period	Hotels, motels, guesthouses with facilities			Holiday flats, units and houses			Short-term caravan parks		
	Number of guest rooms	Room occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)	Number of flats, units and houses	Unit occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)	Number of sites	Site occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)
	ANNUAL								
1986-87	8,497	52.9	79,254	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,773	18.1	12,647
1987-88	9,156	50.8	89,321	1,105	45.4	8,109	18,926	17.8	13,248
1988-89	9,396	50.5	102,737	1,171	45.8	9,792	19,195	17.4	14,711
1989-90	10,316	52.0	121,788	1,113	48.4	11,381	19,847	18.4	17,174
1990-91	10,445	48.0	128,634	1,210	43.9	10,339	19,794	17.7	18,102
1991-92	10,745	46.6	130,578	1,302	40.4	10,492	20,601	17.1	19,111
1992-93	10,632	46.5	129,882	1,338	40.2	10,740	20,038	22.3	20,113
1993-94	10,597	48.6	138,782	1,338	40.9	11,700	19,591	23.7	20,790
1994-95	10,594	51.3	149,698	1,342	40.0	11,645	20,175	24.5	22,536
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1987-88	7.8	..	12.7	n.a.	..	n.a.	0.8	..	4.8
1988-89	2.6		15.0	6.0		20.8	1.4		11.0
1989-90	9.8		18.5	-5.0		16.2	3.4		16.7
1990-91	1.3		5.6	8.7		-9.2	-0.3		5.4
1991-92	2.9		1.5	7.8		1.5	4.1		5.6
1992-93	-1.1		-0.5	2.8		2.4	-2.7		5.2
1993-94	-0.3		6.9	0.0		8.9	-2.2		3.4
1994-95	0.0		7.9	0.3		-0.5	3.0		8.4
QUARTERLY									
<b>1993 - 94 -</b>									
September	10,604	46.8	33,133	1,362	35.2	2,551	19,992	19.1	3,916
December	10,650	50.3	38,096	1,377	41.6	3,290	19,925	23.4	5,370
March	10,625	50.0	35,007	1,321	50.9	3,546	19,606	28.4	6,611
June	10,597	47.4	32,547	1,338	36.1	2,313	19,591	24.3	4,893
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>									
September	10,560	48.7	34,734	1,326	34.0	2,418	19,988	20.9	4,211
December	10,608	53.0	41,265	1,360	40.0	3,000	20,126	24.5	5,681
March	10,603	53.4	37,897	1,337	50.1	3,776	20,132	28.4	7,047
June	10,605	50.0	35,802	1,346	35.9	2,451	20,452	24.3	5,597
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>									
September	10,703	50.3	31,077	1,289	32.4	2,273	20,350	22.3	4,809
December	10,763	52.9	42,999	1,297	40.3	3,120	20,123	24.5	6,103
March	10,757	55.1	41,938	1,388	54.9	4,512	20,154	27.8	6,931
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
<b>1993 - 94 -</b>									
December	0.4	..	15.0	1.1	..	29.0	-0.3	..	37.1
March	-0.2		-8.1	-4.1		7.8	-1.6		23.1
June	0.3		-7.0	1.3		-34.8	-0.1		-26.0
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>									
September	-0.3		6.7	-0.9		4.5	2.0		-13.9
December	0.5		18.8	2.6		24.1	0.7		34.9
March	0.0		-8.2	-1.7		25.9	0.0		24.0
June	0.0		-5.5	0.7		35.1	1.6		-20.6
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>									
September	0.9		3.6	-4.2		-7.3	-0.5		-14.1
December	0.6		16.0	0.6		37.3	-1.1		26.9
March	-0.1		-2.5	7.0		44.6	0.2		13.6

**BUILDING APPROVALS**  
**South Australia**

Period	Number of dwelling units				Value (\$ million)			
	Houses		Total(a)		New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total				
ANNUAL								
1987-88	6,276	6,900	7,383	9,009	497	94	749	1,340
1988-89	7,526	8,006	9,642	11,238	690	109	895	1,694
1989-90	7,246	7,675	10,180	11,701	733	110	914	1,757
1990-91	8,351	8,633	10,418	11,426	755	119	591	1,465
1991-92	8,613	8,931	10,254	11,290	756	124	627	1,506
1992-93	9,710	10,087	11,548	12,341	841	133	418	1,392
1993-94	9,470	9,901	11,046	11,777	839	122	375	1,336
1994-95	7,757	8,147	9,208	9,762	740	120	493	1,353
1995-96	4,930	5,109	5,760	5,968	469	119	566	1,154
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR								
1988-89	19.9	16.0	30.6	24.7	38.8	16.0	19.5	26.4
1989-90	-3.7	-4.1	5.6	4.1	6.1	1.2	2.1	3.7
1990-91	15.2	12.5	2.3	-2.4	3.1	8.6	-35.4	-16.6
1991-92	3.1	3.5	-1.6	-1.2	0.1	3.9	6.1	2.8
1992-93	12.7	12.9	12.6	9.3	11.3	7.1	-33.2	-7.6
1993-94	-2.5	-1.8	-4.3	-4.6	-0.2	-8.0	-10.4	-4.0
1994-95	-18.1	-17.7	-16.6	-17.1	-11.8	-1.7	31.5	1.3
1995-96	-36.4	-37.3	-37.4	-38.9	-36.5	-0.7	14.8	-14.7
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL								
1994 - 95 -								
June	513	554	603	646	50.1	9.2	47.9	107.2
1995 - 96 -								
July	445	463	550	576	45.2	9.0	36.3	90.6
August	564	608	623	671	52.3	11.2	31.5	94.9
September	437	467	547	592	45.0	12.1	31.1	88.2
October	415	422	512	519	39.2	10.4	69.2	118.8
November	388	390	525	527	40.8	10.3	33.1	84.2
December	354	367	421	434	34.5	8.9	36.1	79.5
January	299	306	346	355	29.2	8.5	64.4	102.1
February	393	418	461	486	39.6	8.4	16.5	64.5
March	388	393	432	437	36.5	11.4	49.9	97.8
April	380	386	424	430	31.9	8.5	27.5	67.9
May	464	483	486	505	40.8	10.0	143.6	194.3
June	403	406	433	436	34.3	10.5	26.9	71.8
MONTHLY, TREND								
1994 - 95 -								
June	456	483	535	570	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1995 - 96 -								
July	441	473	528	569				
August	435	467	533	574				
September	429	459	532	569				
October	419	444	520	560				
November	406	425	496	517				
December	396	410	472	487				
January	393	403	455	464				
February	398	405	446	454				
March	401	410	443	452				
April	404	412	442	449				
May	406	412	439	445				
June	403	406	436	440				
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1995 - 96 -								
July	-3.3	-2.1	-1.3	-0.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
August	-1.4	-1.3	0.9	0.9				
September	-1.4	-1.7	-0.2	-0.9				
October	-2.3	-3.3	-2.3	-3.3				
November	-3.1	-4.3	-4.6	-6.0				
December	-2.5	-3.5	-4.8	-5.8				
January	-0.8	-1.7	-3.6	-4.7				
February	0.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.2				
March	1.3	1.2	-0.7	-0.4				
April	0.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.7				
May	0.5	0.0	-0.7	-0.9				
June	-0.7	-1.5	-0.7	-1.1				

(a) Total includes the number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations to existing buildings (including conversions to dwelling units).

**BUILDING COMMENCEMENTS**  
**South Australia**

Period	Number of new dwelling units				Value (\$ million)				
	Houses		Private sector	Total	New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Non-residential building		
	Private sector	Total				to residential building	Private sector	Total	
ANNUAL									
1983-84	7,666	8,642	9,854	12,200	506.4	49.5	190.3	341.7	897.6
1984-85	8,502	9,641	11,728	14,205	660.3	66.0	345.6	509.7	1,236.0
1985-86	6,334	7,267	8,805	10,705	558.5	80.9	430.7	602.4	1,241.7
1986-87	5,345	6,458	6,524	8,813	475.7	75.3	430.1	674.4	1,225.4
1987-88	5,664	6,388	6,709	8,443	472.9	92.2	527.2	718.8	1,283.8
1988-89	7,132	7,580	8,822	10,235	646.2	103.7	760.3	964.1	1,709.9
1989-90	6,734	7,174	9,412	10,936	718.2	111.6	669.6	934.2	1,763.9
1990-91	7,863	8,177	9,673	10,821	727.5	118.2	367.1	554.0	1,399.6
1991-92	8,036	8,344	9,608	10,671	727.2	125.1	344.5	607.8	1,460.1
1992-93	9,122	9,416	10,881	11,635	816.2	122.4	205.5	458.7	1,397.2
1993-94	9,159	9,590	10,693	11,481	845.3	126.5	209.9	373.0	1,344.8
1994-95	7,745	8,210	9,084	9,735	765.5	125.3	251.7	518.5	1,409.3
QUARTERLY									
1993 - 94 -									
December	2,336	2,395	2,672	2,798	205.4	35.6	60.9	106.6	347.7
March	1,977	2,023	2,406	2,549	188.1	29.8	51.1	97.6	315.4
June	2,235	2,396	2,628	2,880	213.4	30.2	55.2	93.5	337.1
1994 - 95 -									
September	2,413	2,526	2,855	3,083	235.6	34.3	57.0	101.8	371.7
December	2,303	2,435	2,670	2,834	221.1	31.8	52.8	99.5	352.4
March	1,631	1,735	1,934	2,064	167.9	26.4	55.6	92.1	286.4
June	1,396	1,512	1,623	1,762	140.9	32.8	86.3	225.1	398.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	1,398	1,504	1,640	1,760	142.4	29.4	69.5	108.4	280.3
December	1,242	1,295	1,491	1,559	138.9	34.0	85.5	119.5	287.4
March	1,044	1,089	1,237	1,284	109.2	29.8	68.4	132.9	271.9

**VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE DURING PERIOD**

South Australia

Period	New residential building				Non-residential building				Total building	
	Houses		Private sector	Total	Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total	Private sector
	Private sector	Total								
ANNUAL (\$ million)										
1983-84	312.0	348.0	385.2	464.5	48.3	194.8	327.0	627.0	839.8	
1984-85	414.4	456.3	542.3	626.7	65.6	285.1	433.4	891.6	1,125.7	
1985-86	369.2	411.5	497.9	585.1	78.7	413.6	589.7	988.5	1,253.4	
1986-87	310.0	364.8	385.4	492.2	78.4	447.9	645.2	908.1	1,215.8	
1987-88	343.8	381.1	391.4	467.7	88.2	551.8	811.2	1,027.0	1,367.1	
1988-89	450.2	469.2	538.8	597.0	104.1	657.5	902.2	1,297.3	1,603.3	
1989-90	493.8	518.9	657.4	724.9	116.3	743.2	988.6	1,514.0	1,829.8	
1990-91	578.3	600.2	713.6	782.3	122.0	621.9	876.6	1,455.4	1,780.8	
1991-92	591.5	607.5	693.4	748.5	125.1	310.3	484.1	1,127.5	1,357.6	
1992-93	647.2	660.9	743.8	780.6	127.1	297.9	570.9	1,166.3	1,478.6	
1993-94	719.1	746.4	828.9	876.3	132.0	217.7	462.1	1,177.2	1,470.4	
1994-95	659.6	693.6	766.1	816.4	129.4	271.6	476.9	1,164.3	1,422.7	
QUARTERLY (\$ million)										
1993 - 94 -										
March	167.4	172.2	192.3	202.3	32.4	50.2	96.8	274.3	331.5	
June	175.7	182.9	204.2	215.3	30.8	53.1	111.0	287.5	357.2	
1994 - 95 -										
September	185.6	193.5	215.3	230.8	37.4	63.7	113.5	316.1	381.8	
December	185.3	195.7	216.0	231.4	35.6	63.0	117.8	313.1	384.7	
March	153.3	159.5	179.5	187.9	25.1	57.2	104.4	261.4	317.4	
June	135.3	144.8	155.3	166.3	31.2	87.8	141.3	273.7	338.8	
1995 - 96 -										
September	117.9	124.5	138.8	146.6	31.4	72.7	121.7	241.7	299.6	
December	119.2	125.6	137.7	144.8	39.9	87.1	142.9	264.7	327.6	
March	101.3	105.0	117.5	121.7	26.7	60.2	117.7	204.0	266.1	

**PRODUCTION, SELECTED COMMODITIES**  
**South Australia**

Period	Footwear (pairs)	Gas (m megajoules)	Electricity (including NT) ('000 kWh)	Coal (tonnes)	Sawn timber(a) (m <sup>3</sup> )
ANNUAL					
1986-87	2,147,468	82,550	9,666,694	2,435,010	194,458
1987-88	1,982,301	83,101	10,137,144	2,566,347	254,453
1988-89	2,062,085	86,546	10,588,647	2,674,215	292,335
1989-90	1,749,112	85,070	10,665,118	2,921,861	228,156
1990-91	1,837,602	73,265	8,878,357	2,441,040	240,193
1991-92	1,852,890	78,210	10,025,649	2,819,880	271,603
1992-93	1,406,178	83,000	10,226,734	2,753,610	317,096
1993-94	1,382,949	89,382	10,560,251	2,643,000	364,961
1994-95	1,430,417	86,123	10,051,056	2,554,560	392,349
1995-96	n.a.	76,074	8,733,503	2,409,120	413,545
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR					
1987-88	-7.7	0.7	4.9	5.4	30.9
1988-89	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.2	14.9
1989-90	-15.2	-1.7	0.7	9.3	-22.0
1990-91	5.1	-13.9	-16.8	-16.5	5.3
1991-92	0.8	6.7	12.9	15.5	13.1
1992-93	-24.1	6.1	2.0	-2.4	16.7
1993-94	-1.7	7.7	3.3	-4.0	15.1
1994-95	3.4	-3.6	-4.8	-3.3	7.5
1995-96	n.a.	-11.7	-13.1	-5.7	5.4
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY (b), ORIGINAL					
1994 - 95 -					
January	53,146	6,783	837,610	198,960	..
February	111,711	6,474	833,604	230,340	..
March	148,345	7,088	829,113	210,780	94,383
April	88,951	5,409	733,508	238,680	..
May	119,883	7,095	783,073	205,740	..
June	128,896	7,501	820,600	243,720	104,789
1995 - 96 -					
July	116,044	8,342	878,070	227,340	..
August	123,733	7,667	791,871	214,680	..
September	134,797	6,201	685,549	214,200	121,851
October	95,340	6,922	671,726	119,400	..
November	108,312	6,252	665,680	141,660	..
December	89,857	5,126	673,409	208,920	112,148
January	80,341	4,990	713,816	232,020	..
February	124,734	5,548	742,084	233,280	..
March	151,541	6,163	765,278	254,940	88,684
April	101,261	6,088	632,648	159,960	..
May	n.a.	5,728	725,035	186,600	..
June	n.a.	7,047	788,337	216,120	90,862
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH/QUARTER (b)					
1994 - 95 -					
February	110.2	-4.6	-0.5	15.8	..
March	32.8	9.5	-0.5	-8.5	-1.6
April	-40.0	-23.7	-11.5	13.2	..
May	34.8	31.2	6.8	-13.8	..
June	7.5	5.7	4.8	18.5	11.0
1995 - 96 -					
July	-10.0	11.2	7.0	-6.7	..
August	6.6	-8.1	-9.8	-5.6	..
September	8.9	-19.1	-13.4	-0.2	16.3
October	-29.3	11.6	2.0	-44.3	..
November	13.6	-9.7	-0.9	18.6	..
December	-17.0	-18.0	1.2	47.5	-8.0
January	-10.6	-2.7	6.0	11.1	..
February	55.3	11.2	4.0	0.5	..
March	21.5	11.1	3.1	9.3	-20.9
April	-33.2	-1.2	-17.3	-37.3	..
May	n.a.	-5.9	14.6	16.7	..
June	n.a.	23.0	8.7	15.8	2.5

(a) From Australian softwood logs only.

(b) Sawn timber production data available quarterly only.

**PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES**  
**South Australia**

Period	Chicken	Pigmeat	Beef	Mutton	Lamb	Cheese	Wheat flour, other than self-raising
	ANNUAL (tonnes)						
1984-85	35,882	36,508	79,111	35,800	30,136	23,273	74,643
1985-86	34,235	37,432	77,898	41,507	31,485	25,086	73,926
1986-87	33,776	40,761	90,283	43,934	32,416	27,438	80,310
1987-88	34,907	36,671	91,701	45,562	34,335	25,497	91,325
1988-89	32,946	40,364	87,160	42,159	36,203	24,704	96,418
1989-90	35,248	40,815	99,699	50,939	38,052	22,774	88,503
1990-91	31,945	38,644	87,036	65,434	32,038	24,522	83,727
1991-92	36,978	34,538	90,661	72,578	29,941	23,494	81,065
1992-93	38,619	38,153	96,338	65,689	39,334	26,140	87,761
1993-94	40,671	38,394	94,395	71,354	45,199	26,674	84,683
1994-95	39,032	32,063	99,121	66,759	36,147	29,154	80,666
1995-96	37,701	26,711	90,958	52,714	37,829	n.y.a.	97,425
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1985-86	-4.6	2.5	-1.5	15.9	4.5	7.8	-1.0
1986-87	-1.3	8.9	15.9	5.8	3.0	9.4	8.6
1987-88	3.3	-10.0	1.6	3.7	5.9	-7.1	13.7
1988-89	-5.6	10.1	-5.0	-7.5	5.4	-3.1	5.6
1989-90	7.0	1.1	14.4	20.8	5.1	-7.8	-8.2
1990-91	-9.4	-5.3	-12.7	28.5	-15.8	7.7	-5.4
1991-92	15.8	-10.6	4.2	10.9	-6.5	-4.2	-3.2
1992-93	4.4	10.5	6.3	9.5	31.4	11.3	8.3
1993-94	5.3	0.6	-2.0	8.6	14.9	2.0	-3.5
1994-95	-4.0	-16.5	5.0	-6.4	-20.0	9.3	-4.7
1995-96	-3.4	-16.7	-8.2	-21.0	4.7	n.y.a.	20.8
MONTHLY (tonnes)							
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>							
April	3,928	2,069	7,764	5,054	2,691	1,977	6,008
May	3,028	3,009	9,421	4,543	2,723	2,098	7,006
June	2,933	2,370	7,723	2,495	2,046	2,138	7,366
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>							
July	3,465	2,161	3,526	1,967	1,799	2,180	6,104
August	2,656	2,614	6,588	3,061	3,204	2,772	7,575
September	3,111	2,240	8,850	4,525	4,212	2,805	7,479
October	2,961	2,125	9,382	5,002	4,455	3,280	6,878
November	3,182	2,608	9,908	7,065	4,008	2,706	8,187
December	3,419	1,907	7,036	3,906	2,691	2,912	8,952
January	3,286	2,092	9,208	5,711	2,693	2,419	6,566
February	2,991	2,297	9,065	6,320	3,213	4,806	8,503
March	3,361	1,899	8,091	5,468	3,385	1,357	8,283
April	3,438	1,985	6,352	3,523	2,965	2,122	7,665
May	2,889	2,646	7,037	3,286	3,282	n.y.a.	14,422
June	2,942	2,136	5,913	2,880	1,921	n.y.a.	6,811
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH							
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>							
May	-22.9	45.4	21.3	-10.1	1.2	6.1	16.6
June	-3.1	-21.2	-18.0	-45.1	-24.9	1.9	5.1
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>							
July	18.1	-8.8	-54.3	-21.1	-12.1	2.0	-17.1
August	-23.3	21.0	86.8	55.6	78.1	27.2	24.1
September	17.1	-14.3	34.3	47.9	31.5	1.2	-1.3
October	-4.8	-5.1	6.0	10.5	5.8	32.8	-8.0
November	7.5	22.8	5.6	41.2	-10.0	-17.5	19.0
December	7.4	-26.9	-29.0	-44.7	-32.9	7.6	9.3
January	-3.9	9.7	30.9	46.2	0.1	-16.9	-26.7
February	-9.0	9.8	-1.6	10.7	19.3	98.7	29.5
March	12.3	-17.3	-10.7	-13.5	5.3	-71.8	-2.6
April	2.3	4.5	-21.5	-35.6	-12.4	56.4	-7.5
May	-16.0	33.3	10.8	-6.7	10.7	n.y.a.	88.2
June	1.9	-19.3	-16.0	-12.4	-41.5	n.y.a.	-52.8

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: BY GROUP**  
**Adelaide**

Period	Food	Clothing	Housing	Household equipment and operation	Transportation	Tobacco and alcohol	Health and personal care	Recreation and education	All groups
ANNUAL AVERAGE (1989-90 = 100)									
1984-85	71.2	68.4	68.3	73.2	68.3	67.2	57.8	68.9	68.9
1985-86	77.0	74.0	73.4	78.9	74.8	72.7	63.2	74.9	74.7
1986-87	83.2	81.8	76.9	84.3	83.0	79.4	75.6	82.1	81.5
1987-88	87.6	88.2	79.5	89.9	88.6	85.7	84.0	89.6	87.0
1988-89	95.2	95.3	87.0	95.1	94.2	92.5	90.8	94.6	93.3
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	103.8	103.6	104.1	105.4	107.0	112.0	113.4	104.8	106.2
1991-92	106.0	105.3	100.4	107.5	110.5	118.6	127.8	107.7	108.9
1992-93	109.3	107.0	94.3	107.6	115.0	131.2	134.9	110.7	111.2
1993-94	111.7	106.6	92.1	108.0	117.8	141.5	142.7	113.7	113.4
1994-95	115.1	104.9	97.8	109.2	120.2	148.9	151.3	116.3	116.9
1995-96	118.2	105.1	103.6	112.1	124.5	160.1	158.9	118.0	121.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1985-86	8.1	8.2	7.5	7.8	9.5	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.4
1986-87	8.1	10.5	4.8	6.8	11.0	9.2	19.6	9.6	9.1
1987-88	5.3	7.8	3.4	6.6	6.7	7.9	11.1	9.1	6.7
1988-89	8.7	8.0	9.4	5.8	6.3	7.9	8.1	5.6	7.2
1989-90	5.0	4.9	14.9	5.2	6.2	8.1	10.1	5.7	7.2
1990-91	3.8	3.6	4.1	5.4	7.0	12.0	13.4	4.8	6.2
1991-92	2.1	1.6	-3.6	2.0	3.3	5.9	12.7	2.8	2.5
1992-93	3.1	1.6	-6.1	0.1	4.1	10.6	5.6	2.8	2.1
1993-94	2.2	-0.4	-2.3	0.4	2.4	7.9	5.8	2.7	2.0
1994-95	3.0	-1.6	6.2	1.1	2.0	5.2	6.0	2.2	3.1
1995-96	2.7	0.2	5.9	2.7	3.6	7.6	5.0	1.5	3.7
QUARTERLY (1989-90=100.0)									
1993 - 94 -									
March	112.0	106.0	91.6	107.9	117.6	142.6	145.5	114.1	113.6
June	113.0	105.8	91.9	108.2	118.5	144.5	148.2	114.8	114.4
1994 - 95 -									
September	114.5	105.2	92.4	108.3	119.6	144.2	148.3	115.1	114.9
December	114.3	105.1	95.6	108.7	119.8	147.8	148.7	116.2	116.0
March	115.7	104.2	100.8	109.5	119.9	150.2	153.0	117.2	117.8
June	115.7	105.1	102.2	110.2	121.4	153.2	155.3	116.5	118.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	117.8	104.8	102.7	111.5	124.4	154.8	155.4	116.5	120.1
December	118.2	105.2	103.8	112.0	124.3	159.7	158.7	117.3	121.1
March	118.2	104.9	103.9	112.4	123.9	162.2	161.0	118.9	121.6
June	118.4	105.5	103.9	112.3	125.3	163.6	160.6	119.2	122.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR									
1993 - 94 -									
March	0.6	-1.1	-2.6	1.1	2.3	8.6	6.4	2.1	1.8
June	2.4	-1.7	-2.0	0.8	2.1	5.9	6.7	2.2	1.9
1994 - 95 -									
September	3.7	-2.1	-1.0	0.7	2.0	3.9	6.9	2.0	2.0
December	2.7	-1.9	4.4	0.5	1.9	5.6	7.4	2.8	2.8
March	3.3	-1.7	10.0	1.5	2.0	5.3	5.2	2.7	3.7
June	2.4	-0.7	11.2	1.8	2.4	6.0	4.8	1.5	3.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	2.9	-0.4	11.1	3.0	4.0	7.4	4.8	1.2	4.5
December	3.4	0.1	8.6	3.0	3.8	8.1	6.7	0.9	4.4
March	2.2	0.7	3.1	2.6	3.3	8.0	5.2	1.5	3.2
June	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.9	3.2	6.8	3.4	2.3	2.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
1993 - 94 -									
June	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.7
1994 - 95 -									
September	1.3	-0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
December	-0.2	-0.1	3.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.0	1.0
March	1.2	-0.9	5.4	0.7	0.1	1.6	2.9	0.9	1.6
June	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	-0.6	0.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	1.8	-0.3	0.5	1.2	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1
December	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	-0.1	3.2	2.1	0.7	0.8
March	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.4	-0.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.4
June	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	1.1	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.3

**AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED CONSUMER ITEMS**  
**Adelaide (cents)**

Item	Unit	Quarter				
		June 1995	Sept. 1995	Dec. 1995	Mar. 1996	June 1996
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	110	114	114	114	113
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	323	327	335	334	337
Butter	500g	151	163	165	165	167
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	139	148	148	152	14*
Self-raising flour	2kg	204	204	213	228	238
Beef:	Rump steak	1kg	1,121	1,177	1,130	1,122
	Corned silverside	1kg	651	639	642	637
Lamb:	Leg	1kg	533	561	516	608
	Loin chops	1kg	699	745	726	799
	Forequarter chops	1kg	507	545	514	566
Pork:	Leg	1kg	589	598	593	598
	Loin chops	1kg	736	747	764	765
Chicken, frozen	1kg	323	330	331	350	348
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	291	296	287	303	289
Sausages	1kg	370	374	366	356	358
Potatoes	1kg	87	106	134	72	70
Onions	1kg	118	181	192	108	74
Peaches, canned	825g	186	190	185	186	189
Eggs, 55g	doz	185	210	230	232	240
Sugar, white	2kg	180	174	186	189	180
Tea	250g	165	162	166	175	159
Coffee, instant, jar	150g	546	563	552	552	528
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g	152	140	148	141	141
Petrol:	Leaded	1 litre	72.0	75.3	74.0	73.6
	Unleaded	1 litre	69.8	73.1	71.7	73.6

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE**  
**South Australia**

Period	Live births(a)	Deaths(a)	Components of population change			Population at end of period
			Natural increase	Net migration	Overseas (b)	
ANNUAL						
1984-85	19,901	10,204	9,697	-2,317	4,329	11,149
1985-86	19,657	10,427	9,230	-1,417	5,084	11,353
1986-87	19,628	10,577	9,051	-3,977	6,200	10,214
1987-88	19,288	10,799	8,489	-1,240	5,952	12,145
1988-89	19,528	10,814	8,664	-221	6,665	14,120
1989-90	19,653	11,329	8,253	-252	5,762	13,027
1990-91	19,966	11,120	8,767	1,545	4,619	14,243
1991-92	19,530	11,035	8,532	-133	2,897	11,296
1992-93	19,686	11,163	8,403	-4,650	1,546	5,299
1993-94	20,036	11,743	7,949	-3,466	1,994	6,477
1994-95	19,559	11,496	8,022	-6,529	3,102	4,595
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY						
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>						
January	1,758	911	..	..	..	..
February	1,409	656	..	..	..	..
March	1,873	935	2,513	-2,054	1,292	1,751
April	1,396	821	..	..	..	..
May	1,808	1,097	..	..	..	..
June	1,710	941	2,040	-1,846	770	964
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>						
July	1,506	937	..	..	..	..
August	1,617	1,180	..	..	..	..
September	1,728	963	1,759	-2,157	1,106	708
October	1,528	1,057	..	..	..	..
November	1,665	929	..	..	..	..
December	1,397	842	1,752	-1,512	946	1,186
January	1,659	932	..	..	..	..
February	1,688	804	..	..	..	..
March	1,559	838	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
April	1,410	765	..	..	..	..
May	1,707	1,105	..	..	..	..
June	1,413	834	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Registrations.

(b) Includes category jumping.

**LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION**  
**South Australia**

Period	Employed Full-time Males	Employed Full-time Females	Employed Part-time Males	Employed Part-time Females	Employed Total Males	Employed Total Females	Unem- ployed Males	Unem- ployed Females	Labour Force Males	Labour Force Females
ANNUAL AVERAGE (000)										
1986-87	337.1	137.0	25.4	106.6	362.5	243.6	35.6	24.5	398.1	268.1
1987-88	334.4	137.4	29.3	111.6	363.7	249.0	35.1	24.9	398.8	273.9
1988-89	345.5	145.3	29.7	115.8	375.2	261.1	32.2	22.5	407.4	283.6
1989-90	352.0	149.3	31.5	119.8	383.5	269.1	28.5	20.9	412.0	290.0
1990-91	345.2	148.4	34.1	125.7	379.3	274.1	37.8	25.3	417.1	299.4
1991-92	323.3	145.7	37.5	121.6	360.8	267.3	50.0	29.3	410.8	296.6
1992-93	322.2	143.2	39.2	126.8	361.4	270.0	51.9	29.9	413.3	299.9
1993-94	322.0	146.3	40.0	127.0	362.0	273.3	47.3	29.9	409.3	303.2
1994-95	323.1	151.5	42.6	131.3	365.7	282.8	44.6	28.7	410.3	311.5
1995-96	325.2	150.0	45.5	136.7	370.7	286.7	42.6	26.0	413.2	312.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE										
1987-88	-0.8	0.3	15.4	4.7	0.3	2.2	-1.4	1.6	0.2	2.2
1988-89	3.3	5.7	1.4	3.8	3.2	4.9	-8.3	-9.6	2.2	3.5
1989-90	1.9	2.8	6.1	3.5	2.2	3.1	-11.5	-7.1	1.1	2.3
1990-91	-1.9	-0.6	8.3	4.9	-1.1	1.9	32.6	21.1	1.2	3.2
1991-92	-6.3	-1.8	10.0	-3.3	-4.9	-2.5	32.3	15.8	-1.5	-0.9
1992-93	-0.3	-1.7	4.5	4.3	0.2	1.0	3.8	2.0	0.6	1.1
1993-94	-0.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	-8.9	0.0	-1.0	1.1
1994-95	0.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	1.0	3.5	-5.7	-4.0	0.2	2.7
1995-96	0.6	-1.0	6.7	4.1	1.4	1.4	4.6	-9.3	0.7	0.4
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL (000)										
1995 - 96 -										
July	323.1	150.3	45.7	137.9	368.8	288.2	41.5	25.0	410.3	313.2
August	323.2	149.1	45.7	139.2	369.0	288.3	43.4	24.1	412.4	312.4
September	326.4	148.7	46.6	136.3	373.0	285.0	44.9	25.8	418.0	310.8
October	324.7	148.9	44.6	132.5	369.3	281.4	43.5	24.7	412.8	306.1
November	328.7	151.7	43.7	133.7	372.4	285.4	40.5	23.5	412.9	308.9
December	334.2	156.9	43.2	132.0	377.4	289.0	40.7	25.8	418.1	314.7
January	324.4	149.6	45.8	127.9	370.2	277.5	45.5	29.3	415.7	306.8
February	326.6	150.1	43.4	132.4	369.9	282.6	46.8	29.6	416.8	312.2
March	324.6	147.9	45.9	139.8	370.5	287.6	42.0	27.0	412.5	314.6
April	321.5	147.1	49.6	143.2	371.1	290.2	42.3	27.0	413.4	317.2
May	322.8	151.3	43.8	140.3	366.6	291.6	41.4	26.8	408.0	318.5
June	322.2	148.2	47.7	145.4	369.9	293.6	38.1	23.7	407.9	317.3
1996 - 97 -										
July	323.7	151.0	47.0	141.6	370.7	292.6	38.2	25.9	408.9	318.5
MONTHLY, TREND (000)										
1995 - 96 -										
July	322.0	151.4	47.2	135.7	369.2	287.1	45.0	26.6	414.1	313.7
August	323.6	150.5	46.6	136.0	370.2	286.5	44.6	26.0	414.8	312.5
September	325.3	149.9	46.0	135.5	371.3	285.4	43.8	25.7	415.1	311.1
October	326.6	149.6	45.2	134.7	371.8	284.3	43.0	25.5	414.8	309.8
November	327.4	149.5	44.7	134.0	372.1	283.5	42.4	25.5	414.5	309.0
December	327.5	149.5	44.4	134.0	371.9	283.5	42.1	25.6	414.0	309.1
January	327.0	149.4	44.3	134.9	371.3	284.3	42.2	25.8	413.5	310.1
February	326.1	149.5	44.5	136.2	370.6	285.7	42.4	26.1	413.0	311.8
March	325.0	149.7	45.0	137.8	370.0	287.5	42.5	26.3	412.4	313.8
April	323.9	150.1	45.6	139.2	369.5	289.3	42.2	26.4	411.8	315.7
May	323.1	150.6	46.4	140.3	369.5	290.9	41.7	26.5	411.2	317.4
June	322.6	151.1	47.0	141.1	369.6	292.2	41.0	26.7	410.6	318.8
1996 - 97 -										
July	322.4	151.6	47.6	141.6	370.0	293.2	40.2	26.8	410.2	320.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND										
1995 - 96 -										
August	0.5	-0.6	-1.3	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-2.3	0.2	-0.4
September	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.8	-1.2	0.1	-0.4
October	0.4	-0.2	-1.7	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	-1.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
November	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
December	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.0
January	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.3
February	-0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	-0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	-0.1	0.5
March	-0.3	0.1	1.1	1.2	-0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.6
April	-0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.6
May	-0.2	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	-1.2	0.4	-0.1	0.5
June	-0.2	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	-1.7	0.8	-0.1	0.4
1996 - 97 -										
July	-0.1	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	-2.0	0.4	-0.1	0.4

**LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER**  
**South Australia**

Period	Civilian Population aged 15 and over Males (000)	Civilian Population aged 15 and over Females (000)	Unemploy- ment rate Ages 15-19 Persons (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Males (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Females (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Persons (%)	Partici- pation rate Males (%)	Partici- pation rate Females (%)	Partici- pation rate Persons (%)
	ANNUAL AVERAGE								
1984-85	518.8	538.9	22.1	9.0	9.6	9.2	74.9	45.4	59.9
1985-86	526.9	545.6	20.6	8.2	8.8	8.4	75.6	46.8	60.5
1986-87	534.8	552.4	22.1	8.9	9.1	9.0	74.4	48.5	61.3
1987-88	542.4	560.0	20.8	8.8	9.1	8.9	73.5	48.9	61.0
1988-89	547.9	566.9	17.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	74.3	50.0	62.0
1989-90	552.4	573.4	16.2	6.9	7.2	7.1	74.6	50.6	62.4
1990-91	558.3	579.8	19.2	9.1	8.4	8.8	74.7	51.6	63.0
1991-92	563.9	585.4	25.0	12.1	9.9	11.2	72.9	50.7	61.6
1992-93	567.4	588.9	26.6	12.6	10.0	11.5	72.8	51.0	61.7
1993-94	570.6	592.0	28.3	11.5	9.8	10.8	71.7	51.2	61.3
1994-95	573.7	594.7	25.2	10.9	9.2	10.2	71.5	52.4	61.8
1995-96	576.2	597.1	26.8	10.3	8.3	9.5	71.7	52.4	61.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1985-86	1.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	1.5	1.2							
1987-88	1.4	1.4							
1988-89	1.0	1.2							
1989-90	0.8	1.1							
1990-91	1.1	1.1							
1991-92	1.0	1.0							
1992-93	0.6	0.6							
1993-94	0.6	0.6							
1994-95	0.6	0.5							
1995-96	0.4	0.5							
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL									
1994 - 95 -									
May	574.7	595.6	22.0	10.5	8.3	9.6	71.5	52.8	62.0
June	574.9	595.8	24.3	11.4	8.0	9.9	71.5	52.8	62.0
1995 - 96 -									
July	575.0	595.9	23.8	10.1	8.0	9.2	71.3	52.6	61.8
August	575.1	596.1	27.2	10.5	7.7	9.3	71.7	52.4	61.9
September	575.3	596.2	27.5	10.7	8.3	9.7	72.7	52.1	62.2
October	575.5	596.5	30.8	10.5	8.1	9.5	71.7	51.3	61.3
November	575.7	596.7	25.3	9.8	7.6	8.9	71.7	51.8	61.6
December	575.9	596.9	25.6	9.7	8.2	9.1	72.6	52.7	62.5
January	576.2	597.2	30.5	10.9	9.6	10.4	72.1	51.4	61.6
February	576.5	597.5	30.5	11.2	9.5	10.5	72.3	52.3	62.1
March	576.7	597.7	26.6	10.2	8.6	9.5	71.5	52.6	61.9
April	577.0	598.0	24.6	10.2	8.5	9.5	71.7	53.0	62.2
May	577.3	598.2	27.3	10.1	8.4	9.4	70.7	53.2	61.8
June	577.6	598.5	22.4	9.3	7.5	8.5	70.6	53.0	61.7
1996 - 97 -									
July	578.0	598.9	n.y.a.	9.3	8.1	8.8	70.7	53.2	61.8
MONTHLY, TREND									
1994 - 95 -									
May	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.9	8.7	9.9	71.8	52.7	62.0
June				10.9	8.6	9.9	71.9	52.7	62.1
1995 - 96 -									
July				10.9	8.5	9.8	72.0	52.6	62.2
August				10.7	8.3	9.7	72.1	52.4	62.1
September				10.6	8.3	9.6	72.2	52.2	62.0
October				10.4	8.2	9.5	72.1	51.9	61.8
November				10.2	8.2	9.4	72.0	51.8	61.7
December				10.2	8.3	9.4	71.9	51.8	61.7
January				10.2	8.3	9.4	71.8	51.9	61.7
February				10.3	8.4	9.4	71.6	52.2	61.7
March				10.3	8.4	9.5	71.5	52.5	61.8
April				10.3	8.4	9.4	71.4	52.8	61.9
May				10.1	8.4	9.4	71.2	53.1	62.0
June				10.0	8.4	9.3	71.1	53.3	62.0
1996 - 97 -				9.8	8.4	9.2	71.0	53.4	62.0

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES**  
**South Australia**

Period	<u>Full-time adults</u>					<u>All employees</u>			
	<u>Ordinary time earnings</u>			<u>Total earnings</u>					
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
ANNUAL AVERAGE (\$ per week)									
1984-85	381.90	319.30	364.80	407.40	325.80	385.10	367.20	238.70	316.20
1985-86	406.30	340.50	388.30	431.80	346.60	408.40	389.00	252.70	334.50
1986-87	431.80	363.70	412.20	455.90	370.20	431.20	411.80	268.90	352.20
1987-88	458.60	389.70	438.40	485.00	397.00	459.20	440.10	295.10	379.60
1988-89	481.50	424.30	465.70	517.60	435.10	494.90	473.40	315.10	408.50
1989-90	517.50	454.90	499.40	560.70	466.50	533.50	511.60	338.00	437.80
1990-91	561.30	486.10	537.90	598.90	496.10	566.90	546.70	358.10	462.00
1991-92	588.40	524.10	567.80	624.90	534.00	595.80	564.80	386.90	483.70
1992-93	610.10	534.90	585.40	646.40	546.80	613.70	560.00	382.60	477.40
1993-94	625.10	547.60	600.00	667.50	560.10	632.70	595.10	396.60	503.30
1994-95	632.70	559.10	608.20	681.70	572.50	645.30	599.90	411.90	513.40
1995-96	653.80	555.90	622.50	703.15	568.50	660.05	620.10	403.90	520.65
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1985-86	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
1986-87	6.3	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.3
1987-88	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.9	9.7	7.8
1988-89	5.0	8.9	6.2	6.7	9.6	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.6
1989-90	7.5	7.2	7.2	8.3	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.3	7.2
1990-91	8.5	6.9	7.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	5.9	5.5
1991-92	4.8	7.8	5.6	4.3	7.6	5.1	3.3	8.0	4.7
1992-93	3.7	2.1	3.1	3.4	2.4	3.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.3
1993-94	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.4	3.1	6.3	3.7	5.4
1994-95	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	3.9	2.0
1995-96	3.3	-0.6	2.4	3.1	-0.7	2.3	3.4	-1.9	1.4
QUARTERLY (\$ per week)									
1993 - 94 -									
20 August	631.00	546.90	603.30	673.30	559.50	635.80	599.70	394.20	503.10
19 November	626.50	543.20	599.40	667.10	554.90	630.70	583.50	386.70	492.50
18 February	619.90	548.80	597.30	665.30	558.80	631.50	601.30	405.50	512.80
20 May	622.90	551.40	599.80	664.30	567.10	632.90	595.80	399.80	504.80
1994 - 95 -									
19 August	628.20	553.70	602.60	674.20	566.70	637.20	591.40	410.80	507.40
18 November	619.10	558.00	598.60	667.50	572.80	635.70	586.90	410.20	505.10
17 February	648.40	560.80	619.90	699.90	572.80	658.50	620.10	415.80	527.90
19 May	635.10	563.90	611.70	685.20	577.80	649.90	601.10	410.80	513.30
1995 - 96 -									
18 August	639.90	560.10	613.80	684.50	571.80	647.60	600.80	408.60	510.20
17 November	647.60	549.20	616.10	693.10	560.90	650.90	607.60	396.30	510.60
16 February	658.90	557.20	626.30	713.60	569.50	667.30	631.40	402.40	527.20
17 May	668.90	557.10	633.80	721.40	571.80	674.40	640.50	408.30	534.60
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING REFERENCE DATE IN PREVIOUS YEAR									
1994 - 95									
19 August	-0.4	1.2	-0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	-1.4	4.2	0.9
18 November	-1.2	2.7	-0.1	0.1	3.2	0.8	0.6	6.1	2.6
17 February	4.6	2.2	3.8	5.2	2.5	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.9
19 May	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.7	0.9	2.8	1.7
1995 - 96									
18 August	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	-0.5	0.6
17 November	4.6	-1.6	2.9	3.8	-2.1	2.4	3.5	-3.4	1.1
16 February	1.6	-0.6	1.0	2.0	-0.6	1.3	1.8	-3.2	-0.1
17 May	5.3	-1.2	3.6	5.3	-1.0	3.8	6.6	-0.6	4.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS REFERENCE DATE									
1993 - 94									
19 November	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-2.7	-1.9	-2.1
18 February	-1.1	1.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.1	3.1	4.9	4.1
20 May	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.2	1.5	0.2	-0.9	-1.4	1.6
1994 - 95									
19 August	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.7	2.8	0.5
18 November	-1.4	0.8	-0.7	-1.0	1.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
17 February	4.7	0.5	3.6	4.9	0.0	3.6	5.7	1.4	4.5
19 May	-2.1	0.6	-1.3	-2.1	0.9	-1.3	-3.1	-1.2	-2.8
1995 - 96									
18 August	0.8	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.6
17 November	1.2	-1.9	0.4	1.3	-1.9	0.5	1.1	-3.0	0.1
16 February	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.5	3.9	1.5	3.3
17 May	1.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4

**FINANCE COMMITMENTS**  
**South Australia**

<i>Secured housing finance commitments to individuals</i>						
<i>Period</i>	<i>Construction and purchase of dwellings</i>		<i>Alterations and additions (\$ million)</i>	<i>Personal finance commitments (\$ million)</i>	<i>Commercial finance commitments (\$ million)</i>	<i>Lease finance commitments (\$ million)</i>
	<i>Number of dwelling units</i>	<i>Amount (\$ million)</i>				
<b>ANNUAL</b>						
1984-85	28,484	1,127.6	48.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	21,714	920.1	48.9	1,203.9	3,492.7	339.8
1986-87	21,658	965.5	47.1	1,222.4	4,242.8	334.5
1987-88	26,582	1,266.6	47.0	1,448.9	6,486.6	392.1
1988-89	29,977	1,574.2	51.4	1,534.1	7,285.5	512.4
1989-90	25,650	1,438.2	45.8	1,525.7	6,926.4	445.4
1990-91	28,694	1,731.3	58.8	1,503.6	6,257.0	323.2
1991-92	31,765	2,083.8	88.8	1,456.7	6,667.9	256.2
1992-93	36,960	2,569.5	102.8	1,656.9	5,122.5	249.5
1993-94	45,725	3,387.9	221.8	1,840.3	5,467.2	250.6
1994-95	36,429	2,878.6	242.2	2,152.2	5,405.6	271.4
1995-96	38,707	2,982.2	240.7	2,211.5	6,516.2	265.4
<b>PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR</b>						
1985-86	-23.8	-18.4	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	-0.3	4.9	-3.7	1.5	21.5	-1.6
1987-88	22.7	31.2	-0.2	18.5	52.9	17.2
1988-89	12.8	24.3	9.4	5.9	12.3	30.7
1989-90	-14.4	-8.6	-10.9	-0.5	-4.9	-13.1
1990-91	11.9	20.4	28.4	-1.4	-9.7	-27.4
1991-92	10.7	20.4	51.0	-3.1	6.6	-20.7
1992-93	16.4	23.3	15.8	13.7	-23.2	-2.6
1993-94	23.7	31.9	115.7	11.1	6.7	0.5
1994-95	-20.3	-15.0	9.2	16.9	-1.1	8.3
1995-96	6.3	3.6	-0.6	2.8	20.5	-2.2
<b>MONTHLY</b>						
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>						
April	2,390	192.8	19.0	156.6	361.1	14.3
May	2,923	236.9	18.9	193.6	552.5	26.0
June	3,290	268.2	21.7	233.5	517.5	31.7
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>						
July	3,013	243.5	19.3	192.7	490.6	27.4
August	3,307	256.3	17.9	209.5	461.8	20.0
September	3,161	241.5	18.2	182.4	384.2	18.2
October	3,257	246.9	19.6	179.3	412.6	18.8
November	3,593	271.3	23.3	186.1	488.3	21.0
December	2,981	231.2	17.8	171.1	720.2	25.7
January	2,965	226.9	17.4	175.6	562.2	13.0
February	3,482	264.6	20.6	179.2	447.5	23.4
March	3,694	284.8	23.2	186.1	542.7	25.4
April	3,271	249.5	18.3	175.1	604.8	16.3
May	3,276	252.0	18.9	192.4	773.7	24.8
June	-	213.6	26.1	182.0	627.7	31.2
<b>PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH</b>						
<b>1994 - 95 -</b>						
May	22.3	22.9	-0.5	23.6	53.0	81.8
June	12.6	13.2	14.8	20.6	-6.3	21.9
<b>1995 - 96 -</b>						
July	-8.4	-9.2	-11.1	-17.5	-5.2	-13.6
August	9.8	5.3	-7.0	8.7	-5.9	-26.9
September	-4.4	-5.8	1.4	-12.9	-16.8	-9.1
October	3.0	2.3	7.6	-1.7	7.4	3.3
November	10.3	9.9	18.9	3.8	18.4	11.7
December	-17.0	-14.8	-23.5	-8.1	47.5	22.3
January	-0.5	-1.9	-2.2	2.6	-21.9	-49.4
February	17.4	16.6	18.1	2.0	-20.4	79.9
March	6.1	7.6	12.8	3.8	21.3	8.4
April	-11.5	-12.4	-20.9	-5.9	11.4	-35.8
May	0.2	1.0	3.2	9.8	27.9	52.1
June	-17.4	-15.2	37.9	-5.4	-18.9	25.7

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- n.a. not available
- n.y.a. not yet available
- .. not applicable
- 0, 0.0 nil or rounded to zero

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.



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